The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,443 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th "
M. Malwa	2936	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th "
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4736	900	W. D. Anderson	8th "
M. Cathay	2863	500	T. Fairlough	15th "
				Friday.
L. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
TEHERAN	2588	400	W. J. Nantes	21st "
ROMILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3.42	500	I. Reeves	18th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 8th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 15 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	4,000	800	1st Augt. 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept. "
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Seacon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John Craig	15th August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 18, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACPHERSON'S LAW OF MORTGAGE IN BRITISH INDIA,

7th edition, Revised and Enlarged,
Rs. 12; postage 8 as. or by V.P.P. 14 as.

THACKER & CO., Limited.

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GLOBES, TERRESTRIAL!
GLOBES, TERRESTRIAL!!
GLOBES, TERRESTRIAL!!!

GLOBES, TERRESTRIAL, low Stands, Stained Wood, with Brass Meridians, &c. &c., 12 inch diameter. Cash Price Rs. 6½. Transmission Charges Extra.

The Line Upon Line Copy Books, being a carefully graduated Course of Exercises in a clear, bold and graceful Hand-writing. The whole gradually advancing from the Simple Stroke to a superior Small Hand.

On Superior Cream Wove Paper.

[*Published* by JOHN MARSHALL & Co., London.]

☞ "Marshall's Series of Copy Books have long held a high place in the School World."—*Educational News.*

Price Rs. 1-8 per dozen, by post Rs. 1-12, V. P. P. Rs. 1-14.
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ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., BOOKSELLERS.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1081 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th August, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on Monday, 3rd August at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th August, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st July, 1885. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS A-D ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
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CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS will find



EVERY REQUISITE for the JOURNEY, ready for IMMEDIATE USE, of Reliable Quality, and MODERATE in PRICE at the TRAVELLERS' KIT-HOUSE.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S PALE ALE

bottled by
STONE AND SON
in first-rate condition
Per doz. bots Rs. 5-12.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 3-12.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the direct source.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Benedictine	6	0		
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	0	3	12
Do. do. Yellow	6	0	3	4
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	2	12	1	8
Creme de Cacao	3	4		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3	0	1	12
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	4	4	2	4
Kummel	3	0		
Maraschino di Zara (the finest)	3	12	2	4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters		22	
Orange Bitters	14	13	8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s			
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints	12	
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s			
Ginger Brandy	23	...	
Orange Brandy	30	...	
Ginger Wine	15	...	
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	24	...	
Vermouth, French	15	...	
Vermouth, Italian	17	...	

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

ONE important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

THE Company have in operation what is without doubt the very best system of filtration and charcoal treatment, rendering the water for potable purposes *absolutely pure*. Their bottle-cleaning arrangements embrace special machinery for securing final *purity* before filling.

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	
Potash-water (British Pharmacopœia)	Rs. 0 12
Aërated-water (Eau de Seltz of the Cafés)	
Medicinal Soda-water (British Pharmacopœia)	,, 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Tonic-water	All of superior quality and delicate flavour. ,, 1 0
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	

The above are bottled both in ordinary corked bottles and in patent glass stoppered bottles, the latter without any metallic fittings.

Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return ,, 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FINE MATURED SPIRITS.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HEART-LABELLED" BRANDY.

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

Rs. 33 per dozen cash.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY.

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt, it is pure, mild and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD TOM" GIN.

The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.

Rs. 17 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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FOR £305,000

REPAYABLE IN 5 OR 7 YEARS.

THESE DEBENTURES are secured by a first charge upon the whole of the Bank Premises in London and the East which will be vested in Trustees for the Debenture-holders, due payment of the interest being guaranteed by the Bank.

Interest payable half-yearly at 30th September and 31st March by warrant or coupon at the option of the Debenture-holder.

Applications will be received for Debentures in sterling or [illegible]
Bombay, 17th July, 1885.

POONA SE[illegible]

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON [illegible] to the fact that their POONA [illegible] now [illegible] STATIONERY, PATENT MEDICINES, GENERAL GOO[illegible]

Goods not in stock, but procurable in Bombay, supplied [illegible]

COOPER, MADON &
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND[illegible]
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENER[illegible]
BOMBAY AND P[illegible]

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [illegible]ED 1850.

SORABJEE SHAPU[illegible] & Co.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND [illegible] WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS.
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

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Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
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Camel-hair Pencils	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
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***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

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AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
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T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

CHEROOTS.

OUR O. K. BRAND OF
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS

ARE the most PERFECT SMOKES obtainable, being expressly prepared for us from Tobaccos selected by a discriminating buyer from the best growths of plants reared some little distance from Trichinopoly, at which place we have secured the services of a most experienced Cigar-maker who has direct interests in our Company.

O. K. NOBLES.—Of fine flavor and mild, medium length, the demand for this Cheroot is very great. Per box of 100 Re. 1-12.

O. K. DAWSONS.—A slightly longer and thicker Cheroot than the Nobles, strawed, much liked. Per box of 100, Re. 1-12.

O. K. THOMPSONS.—A long Cheroot, strawed, much approved of by "Old Indians." Per box of 100, Re. 1-12.

O. K. HAVANNAHS.—Of fine flavor, well-made and like the finest India Cigar, a superior smoke. Per box of 100, Rs. 2.

O. K. CLUB.—Long, of Havannah shape, strong rich flavor for after-dinner smoking or in a leisure hour. Per box of 100, Rs. 3.

O. K. SMILES.—A choice smoke, between a Cigarette and Cheroot, for after chota-hazri or tiffin. Per box of 100, Re. 1-8.

Orders from Out-stations promptly attended to.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
		Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
			each 4 8
			each 16 4
			Rs. 13-8 to 33 0

OR,
THE TOWN OF TITIP[illegible]

WORDS BY W. S. GILBERT. MUSIC BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Now being performed at the Savoy Theatre with enormous success.

	Rs. a.
Vocal Score (arranged by George Lowell Tracy)	3 12
Pianoforte arrangement (do. do.)	2 4
Libretto	12

NEW SONGS.

Rank and File	V. Rey 1 8
Last Muster	H. Pontet 1 8
Patience Rewarded	C. Pinsuti 1 8
Message from the King	C. Pinsuti 1 8
I Mean to Wait for Jack	C. Dick 1 8
My Heart's Message	A. H. Behrend 1 8
Loved Voices	E. Cooke 1 8
Can You Forget?	J. L. Roeckel 1 8
Sunshine and Shadow	M. Welling 1 8
One Night came on a Hurricane	R. Betterton 1 8
Abbot, &c.	S. Adams 1 8
Dolly's Revenge	H. Pontet 1 8
Altar and the Throne	B. Tours 1 8
Till the Breaking of the Day	C. Pinsuti 1 8

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NOVELTIES IN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

BUTTER COOLERS.
Cut glass and electro-plated mounts, Rs. 15 to 50.

ICE PAILS.
In cut and engraved glass, with [illegible] mounts, all electro-plated, oak wood and electro-plate Rs. 14 to 45.

MUGS & TANKARDS.
In electro-plate, plain or engraved, 1 quart, 1½ pint, 1 pint and ½ pint, Rs. 14 to 40.

LIQUOR FRAMES.
With 2 or 3 bottles, beautiful cut or engraved glass, on electro-plated nickle and oakwood frames, Rs. 52 to 210.

SALT CELLARS.
In electro-plate, plain and engraved or electro-plate and oak, sets of 4 or 6, Rs. 28 to 50 per set, in case.

BISCUIT BOXES.
In electro-plate, cut glass with electro-plate mounts.
Daulton and other ware Rs. 17 to 75.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
With call bell, mustard, pepper, salt, toast rack, 4 egg cups and butter, Rs. 108.
Ditto, with 2 egg cups Rs. 68.
Ditto, with 4 egg cups, without bells, Rs. 80, 96, and 72.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
Small, a great variety of very pretty designs, Rs. 19 to 60.

CRUET FRAMES.
Large for the dinner table, 6 bottles Rs. 50 to 112.

PICKLE FRAMES.
With 2 and 3 cut glass bottles, Rs. 45 to 75.

TEA KETTLES.
Electro-plated, plain or chased, on stand, with spirit lamp, Rs. 57 to 117.

SALVERS.
In electro-plate round or oval, with or without handles, Rs. 18 to 135.

EPERGNES.
And centre pieces of the latest and most elegant designs, Rs. 50 to 600.

CLARET JUGS.
Beautiful cut and engraved glass with electro-plated mounts, Rs. 30 to 110.

EGG BOILERS
With stands and lamps to boil eggs by steam at the breakfast table, an elegant article, easily managed, Rs. 21 to 60.
Ditto, Rs. 60 to 65.

EGG FRAMES.
With 2 and 4 cups, gilt inside, complete, Rs. 24 to 60.

INKSTANDS.
In great variety, all the new designs, Rs. 16 to 100.

NAPKIN RINGS.
Electro-plated, plain, and engraved, in sets of 2 and 6, Rs. 12 to 28.

GOBLETS.
Plain, engraved or embossed, or oakwood, with electro-plate, Rs. 16 to 54.

PRIZE CUPS.
With 2 handles and cover for 2 quarts. Handsomely engraved, Rs. 105 cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

July 4, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

EVENING CONCERT,
TUESDAY, 4TH AUGUST,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY REAY,
in aid of the
BYCULLA SCHOOLS HOSPITAL FUND.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1 Vocal Trio.......Fair Flora Decks............
Messrs. Shepherd, Dixon and Lamb.
2 Song........Afton Waters..............
Miss Whitehead.
3 Song..............The Village Blacksmith ...W. H. Weiss.
Mr. Lamb.
4 Cavatina ....Robert toi que j'aime......Meyerbeer.
Mrs. Morland.
5 French Horn ...My heart, can't tell me..Fred Kucken.
Herr Stoeckel.
6 Song ...."The Requital" ....Blumenthal.
Mr. Dixon.
7 Song...............Blow, bugle, blow ....H. S. Oakley.
Mrs. McMillan.
8 Duet in Canon..Friendship ....Theo Marzials.
Mrs. Yeates Hunter and Mr. Dixon.

PART II.

1 French Horn....Farewell........................C. Llawodeam.
Herr Stoeckel.
2 Song................The Desert.....................
Mr. Hebditch.
3 Pianoforte Solo..Polish Dance ....Scharweuka.
Miss Hunter.
4 Song...............Should he upbraid.......Bishop.
Mrs. Yeates Hunter.
5 Song...............Cam' ye by Athole ....A. Lawrie.
Mrs. Macmillan.
6 Duet ....Home to our Mountain ..Verdi.
Mrs. Morland and Mr. Dixon.
7 Song........."The Yeoman's Wedding" ...Poniatowski.
Mr. Lamb.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Reserved Seats .... Rs 4
Family tickets for 3 .... Rs 10
Second Seats .... Rs 2
Back Seats .... Re 1

Plan of the Hall and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TO LET, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Cumbala. Rent Rs. 100. It commands a charming panoramic view of Bombay. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TABLE LINEN.
TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
5½ ft. by 5	... 3 4	7 ft. by 10	... 8 0
5½ ft. by 7	... 4 2	7½ ft. by 7½	... 6 4
6 ft. by 6	... 4 0	7½ ft. by 10	... 8 8
6 ft. by 8	... 5 6	7½ ft. by 12	... 10 4
6½ ft. by 6½	... 4 14	7½ ft. by 18	... 15 8
6½ ft. by 9	... 6 12	8½ ft. by 8½	... 7 4
7 ft. by 7	... 5 8	8½ ft. by 15	... 13 4
7 ft. by 9	... 7 0	8½ ft. by 16	... 14 4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
6 ft. by 6	... 3 4	7 ft. by 7	... 4 ...
6½ ft. by 10	... 5 14	7½ ft. by 10	... 6 ...

TAB...

...Rs. 2 0
... „ 2 4
...EYS.
......Rs. 2 per dozen.

SHIKAR CLOTH.
&c., &c.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS — By Mason & Hamlin, Carpenter, Sterling, and other makers.
AMERICAN ORGANS — In Teakwood cases, our own make with Carpenter Organ actions.
AMERICAN ORGANS — With ornamental Pipe Fronts, and for Church purposes.
AMERICAN ORGANS — The Sterling Company's latest designs, in large variety.
AMERICAN ORGANS — Portable Folding, for Choir practice, and for the Drawing-room.
AMERICAN ORGANS — From Rs. 100 to Rs. 600 each, in Walnut or Cedarwood cases.
AMERICAN ORGANS — By the Smith Organ Company, with special cases for India.

Special Price Lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

HARMONIUMS — By Schiedmayer, Trayser, Alexandre, Christophe, and other makers.
HARMONIUMS — For Schools, Churches, Cabins and Drawing-rooms.
HARMONIUMS — From Rs. 100 to Rs. 700 each, by the best makers.
HARMONIUMS — With Pedals; any organ music can be played upon them.
HARMONIUMS — In solid Oak cases, Walnutwood French-polished, in great variety.
HARMONIUMS — Made specially to our order to withstand the Indian climate.
HARMONIUMS — The largest and most varied stock in India to select from.
HARMONIUMS — Detailed Price Lists, Illustrated, sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

PIANOS — Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS — With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS — The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS — By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard Adam and others.
PIANOS — By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS — By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS — On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS — Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grands, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS — A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS — The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400. Unequalled.
PIANOS — Rupees 25 a monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS — Rs. 400 cash secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS — Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE PARSEE VICTORIA OPERA TROUPE.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1885,
for the first time, a new social play adapted from two well-known English Comedies, entitled
KADAK KANIA NAY KHEESAYLA PARANIA:
and
AN AMUSING FARCE.

Doors open at 8 p. m.; performance at 9 p. m. precisely. Tickets to be had at the Theatre. Boxes Rs. 6. Stalls, Re. 1.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S. S. MERKA, Capt. Abbas, will leave this for Zanzibar direct on FRIDAY, the 7th inst. For freight and passage apply to
ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent, H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57.

TO CONTRACTORS.

WANTED for the Warora Colliery, a CONTRACTOR to undertake the cutting and raising of Coal.
Particulars and Copies of Articles of Agreement to be had of the Deputy Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, Warora, to whom applications should be addressed.
J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager.
Wardha Coal State Railway, Nagpur.

H. NOONAN & Co.,
BELLASIS ROAD,
(Opposite the old Byculla Hotel).

HAVE OPENED business as Undertakers and Sculptors, and hope by strict attention and care to give satisfaction to the Public, of whom they would ask a share of their kind patronage.
The business is entirely under European management.
Charges lower than any establishment of its kind.
A large assortment of English shrouds, wreaths, etc., on hand.
H. NOONAN & Co.,
Bellasis-road, Byculla, Bombay.

KEATING'S BONBONS or WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of August instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1885.
2nd To declare a Dividend.
3rd To confirm the appointment as a Director of Jethabhoy Cullianjee, Esq., made by the Board to fill a vacancy.
4th To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5th To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 13th August, both days inclusive.
By Order,
HARVEY & Co.,
Secretaries, & Agents, the Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.
Bombay, 1st August, 1885.

THE VICTORIA LANDING AND SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 39, Hummum-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August 1885, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the ...business:— ... the ... dited

... dew in respect of any trans... the said 24th day of July last, ... same known and to send in the ... respective claims within 14 days from the date hereof to Mr. Babajee Sudoba Wassudew either at his house No. 16 near Thacoordwar-street without the Fort of Bombay or at the house of Pandoorang Wittoba at Revdanda with a view to the payment thereof (if found correct) out of a sum which has been set apart for that purpose.
No such claims will be entertained from and after the 15th of August instant.
Dated this 1st day of August, 1885.
CRAWFORD and BUCKLAND,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

PAIR of GREY ARABS, five years old, height 14-2, well matched, and go very well together.
Powerful BLACK ARAB, five years old, height 14-2, very fast trotter with splendid action.
One single-seated Madras-built BROUGHAM, suitable for one horse. The property of a gentleman.
Two second-hand English-built VICTORIAS, with moveable Coach-boxes.
One new DOG-CART, suitable for a Galloway.
One new patent LANDAU, suitable for one or a pair of horses, built by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NAUGUR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, the Mercantile Community and Railway Companies that, he has Iron Safes of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of First-class Workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks for sale at very moderate Prices.
Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are considered unfit for further use, are repaired to the entire satisfaction of the owners.
Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.
U. S. has been recognized by Government as a maker of Iron Safes.
Price Lists on Application.
N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes,
390, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that VINAYECK SHRICRISHNA, MADHOWRAO DINANATH, GUNPUTRAO SHRICRISHNA, ANANDRAO DINANATH and LUXUMON VINAYECK, have contracted to SELL the property hereunder described to THACKER CHATOORBHOJ MORARJI. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. Mansukhlal M. Munshi at his office in Meadow-street, No. 26, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 28th day of July, 1885.
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 639, New No. 2968, Old Survey Nos. 270 and 271 and New Survey Nos. 405 and 407, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house stables, and privies standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 4, 5, and 6 Anant Rushi Vadi-road, all which premises are situate at and on the north side of the said Anant Rushi Vadi-road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the west by the property of Ragoonath Sakaram, on or towards the east by the property of Soondrabai, wife of Atmaram Balkrishna, on or towards the north by the property of Gokaldas Vithaldas, and on or towards the south by the said Anant Rushi Vadi-road, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Luxumon Govindji, and are now in the occupation of the said Vinayeck Shricrushna Madhowrao Dinanath, Gunputrao Shricrushna, Anandrao Dinanath, and Luxumon Vinayeck.
MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Druggists.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment, Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

TRICYCLES of best Coventry-make, with ball bearings, double-driving gear, and all the latest improvements. Also a few for children.—H.A. GEYER and Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

STRIPED WOOLLEN WEB DIGGERS' BELTS, Lined 2 leather pockets, assorted lengths. Re. 1-8 each.—BARTON & CO., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

DRIED HERBS, for seasoning Thyme, Parsley, Mint, Sage and mixed Herbs.—PEARSE & Co.

BODGER WARBURTON & CO., WINE and SPIRIT IMPORTERS. Price-list on application.

BREACH CANDY, TO LET, furnished half premises, occupied by Mr. Branson. Separate Bungalow. Apply to Mr. BRANSON, High Court.

FOR SALE a very useful "Hand-book of Indian Products" treating upon the art manufactures and raw materials of India. Price Rs. 2 per copy. Apply to J. Patterson "Apollo House," Marine-street, Fort, Bombay.

LEEMANN and GATTY'S Fast-dyed KHAKI DRILL, the only fast-dyed Khaki, warranted fast against soap, soda, sun, air and perspiration, in different qualities and shades. Samples on application General Agents, E. Spinner and Co., 4 Hornby-row, opposite Post Office.

WANTED an experienced HEAD BOOK-KEEPER by a large mercantile firm. Must have a thorough knowledge of accounts and have previously been in charge of this department. First-class references required. Apply "N.," office of this paper.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons. —Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, annas 8; postage free.

JUST RECEIVED, Gladstone Bags, Travelling Bags, Tin Trunks, Ladies' Hand Bags in Plush and Leather. Prices very Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to Rs.12 Net Cash.—Y. A.LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! Bickford's portable Pumps, Double acting, being convenient and easy to work, extinguishes fire, sprinkles lawns and roads, washes windows and carriages, &c., &c., at Rs. 25 each, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 test, Snowflake, Rs. 4-8; 125 test, Rs. 3-8, for sale. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., 13, Meadows-street. One case contains two tins of oil.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6 466 527·17·5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £519,974-10-10 Stg.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

UNPACK... FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP ...ino Shirts, Superior Dressed ... JOHN MAHOMED, 16,

...ARI TOOTH-PASTE ...eeth, strengthens the ... to the mouth and

...RS in Stock, ... F. W.

... constituting the ...AY, with the Queen's ...nts relating to the same.

...tterns of Shirtings in at ...gnments just to hand ...ather Shirts.—BADHAM ...ow, Bombay.

...t walnutwood, the ...elegant drawing, bed... ; light, strong, and ...d eminently adapted ...EUBERG, Bombay.

...OILERS.—Gentle... ...ram Flasks, Cigar and ...&c. PEARSE, Apollo-street...

FOR ... ROPE ... and OILED COIR ...pply to ...N & OKELL, Agents ...RTON & Co., Calcutta. Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE undersigned beg to inform the residing Public of the Fort that they have opened a Depôt in Church-gate-street, vis-a-vis Singer Sewing-Machine, where the PURE CRYSTAL ICE can be obtained at equal rates as at the Grant-road Factory, viz. ½ anna 1 lb. or 40 lbs. for 1 Rupee.
CRYSTAL ICE FACTORY.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE DIRECTORS of the BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFCTURING COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 1st Sept., next for the PURCHASE of the Company's Cotton Mills, presses, bungalows and other property at Bhownugger and the presses and property situate at Mhowa, either as a whole or separately.
A full inventory of the Machinery Stores &c. and any other information may be had on application to the undersigned.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secs. Bhownr. Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 31st July, 1885.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 (B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act II (B.C.) of 1885. Issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years. Interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

TENDERS are invited for a LOAN of SEVENTY-FIVE LAKHS OF RUPEES at 4½ per cent. interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act II (B. C.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July, 1885, Part I, page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid, to which effect is given in the Act under which the loan is issued by such interest being made a charge upon the revenues of Bengal.
The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application, 25 per cent. on 1st September, 25 per cent. on 1st October, and the balance on 1st November, 1885, into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts.
The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made; and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.
In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.
Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Dock Loan, 1885," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the twelfth day of August, 1885, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for the deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The Bank of Bengal's receipts for the subsequent payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalment will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to enface debentures issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by drafts on India.
The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.
Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.
Port Commissioners' Office, dated 23rd July, 1885.

FLIES AND BUGS.

BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers, musks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.
10 bales grey shirtings, 8 and 9 lb.
3 cases grey dhoties.
100 bundles local-made yarn.
8 cases sewing machines with implements.
On account of the concerned—
1 case false pearls.
8 cases silver plate glass of sizes.
40 cases export beer in pints and quarts.
10 casks chablis and sauterne wine, claret, portwine, Scotch whisky, &c., &c.
24 cases jams and jellies assorted.
14 cases glassware containing decanters, soda tumblers, glasses, &c.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum Back Road, opposite to the bungalow of the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong four-seated open carriage, a child's pony, &c., &c., the property of JAMES CRUMMEY, Esq., Superintendent of Police. The same comprises glassware dinner, dessert and tea services, plated-ware such as vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and eggstands, ice pitcher, teapot, spoons and forks, cutlery &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in three pieces, sideboard, dining room without arm chairs, small sideboard, handsome circular, pier side and writing tables, easy, folding arm, reclining, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, richly carved chiffoniers, teapoys, with marble tops, lady's daveeporte, large size Cambay carpets, pictures in gilt frames, iron and teakwood Madras pattern cots, dresses and washing tables, dressing glasses, almira with plate glass door, wardrobe in two pieces, chest of drawers, commodes, towel horse, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong built phaeton.
1 child's pony with saddle.
The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Real Trichinopoly and Indian Gold and Silver Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Shawls, Toys, &c., &c.
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his shop, 4, Hummum-street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Joonas Nathoo, closing his business owing to his continued ill-health, consisting of embroidered works of Scind, China, Moultan, Madras, Cashmere and Delhi, such as Rampoor chuders, shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, cushions, &c., China silk and different other silk works, &c., Surat, Bombay, Vizagapatam work-boxes, Moradabad and Benares brass wares, ivory toys, &c., extensive assortments of various kinds of Trichinopoly and Indian gold and silver jewellery, diamond-rings, &c. &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
N.B.—The above is a good opportunity for European ladies and gentlemen to make presents to friends in Europe.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

Under instructions from the Committee of Management, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, about 1,000 books and a large number of magazines and unbound books composed of novels and works of the day by favourite authors.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL MACHINERY.

Under instructions from the Agents, Sassoon S. & W. Co., Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mills, Gorupdeo, the following mill machinery:—
4 grinding frames to grind 40" card, complete in every respect.
2 porcupine feed tables to be attached to the back of Crighton's openers, complete in every respect.
1 complete set of Green's patent fuel economisers, 360 pipes, with scraping apparatus.
1 lot of pulleys.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst. at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood and iron, old office record paper, &c.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Stores, Town Barracks, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst. at 12 o'clock noon—
A quantity of commissariat stores consisting of articles of provision, dead stock, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings,
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases white scarf.
5 „ single bordered prints.
10 „ handkerchieves.
1 „ shawls.
10 cases digestive table water.
50 „ Austro-Bavarian Lager Beer in quarts.
25 „ „ „ in pints.
On account and at the risk of Jooma Sakoor.
GV 753-77 6 cases Eau-de-cologne.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Handsome light landau.
1 Brand new victoria for a single horse.
1 Handsome English-built mailphaeton with lamps.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder—
150 superior 2nd class teak squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram—
Ex s. s. Chika.
150 tons superior 1st class teak scanting of various sizes In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Parell Road, opposite Mr. Walker's bungalow, the valuable and handsome carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood and English made mahogany household furniture, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames, a large size musical box, mechanical toys, a large size fireproof safe on stand, velvet hall carpets, 1 and 6 light hanging argand lamps, vase lamps, wall shades, superior oleographs and other pictures, hand organ, &c, &c.,
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 8th inst. at 2 p.m., the undermentioned jewellery belonging to the estate of the late Jaithabhoy Javerchund, viz., gold ornaments called doras, necklace, armlets, mohunmalla, heerakuntee, kundora, kudas, bangles, sacklas, kunthee, heerasackli, diamond, ruby and emerald pochees, large pear-shaped pearls, brilliant ring, pearl necklace with diamond and emerald pendant, ivory wristlets covered with gold leaves, gold buttons and chain, emerald ring, pearl-earrings, silver trays, cups, lotas, rosewater bottles, gunthooras, toe rings, &c,
Also by order of the Administrator General, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Odhowjee Bhimjee.
1 pair of gold kudas, or wristlets.
Immediately after the sale of the above, the undersigned will sell by order of the Administrator-General the undermentioned jewellery belonging to the estate of the late Foolvahoo, widow of Morarjee Narron—
2 gold wristlets.
„ neckchain.
pearl necklace of 6 strings.
The above will be on view a week before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th August, sale commencing at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowkey, in very valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood and inlaid satinwood, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full sized slate billiard table in splendid order by John Roberts & Co. with billiard and pool balls, cues, marking board, lamps and coir matting complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oilpaintings and oleographs, handsome Brussels and velvet carpets, Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, a handsome large fish pond with gold fishes, a large telescope on stand, handsome marble figures on pillars, first-class photographic camera, &c., the property of G. CRAIG, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1885.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
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NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885, of Re. 1 per Share, will be distributed at the offices of the Company on and after the 4th August, 1885, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's register on the 20th July, 1885.
BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY the 20th July, to MONDAY, the 3rd August, 1885, both days inclusive.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND AT SMALL COLABA.

NOTICE.

LEASES for 999 years of plots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 of GOVERNMENT VACANT LAND, available for building sites, situate at Small Colaba, near the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Station and the Wodehouse Bridge, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the Collector of Bombay, new Secretariat Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August 1885, at 1 o'clock.
Plans of the ground may be seen and terms of the leases learnt on application at the Collector's office.
J. H. GRANT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 7th July 1885.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 3rd August next, at four o'clock, to transact the following business:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 31st December, 1884, and 30th June, 1885.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of the Directors who retire, but who are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointments of Messrs Gilbert and Honegger, who joined the Board in place of Messrs. Payne and Spinner.
4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.
By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 11th July, 1885.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes-street, on MONDAY, August 3rd, 1885, at half-past four o'clock, to transact the following business:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 31st December, 1884, and 30th June, 1885.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect a Director in place of the one retiring, who is eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointments of Messrs Gilbert and Honegger who joined the Board in place of Messrs. Payne and Spinner.
4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.
By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 11th July, 1885.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the James Greaves Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 3rd August next, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1885.
2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of the Directors who retire, but who are eligible for re-election, and to approve of the appointment of Mr. Gilbert who joined the Board in place of Mr. Payne.
3rd. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.
And Notice is also hereby given that immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to pass the following special Resolution:—
That Article 127 in the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting between the words "their Shares" and "but no Dividend" the words "but in case all the Shares have not been paid up in full then in proportion to the amount paid up and the periods for which the same have been paid."
By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Connaught Mills Co., Ld., will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd August ... to transact the following business:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Account made up to the 30th June, 1885.
2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of the Directors who retire, but who are eligible for re-election, and to approve of the appointment of Mr. Gilbert, who joined the Board in place of Mr. Payne.
3rd. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 21th instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st July, 1885.

NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, Nagpur, C.P., up to noon of MONDAY, the 31st of August, 1885, for supply of the following classes of STORES of BONAFIDE INDIAN MANUFACTURE to be delivered at the Nagpur Store yard of this Railway.
No Tenders will be received except on printed forms or attended to unless accompanied by earnest-money as noted on the back of the form obtainable from the Office of the storekeeper of this Railway on payment of rupee one.
Tenders must be accompanied by caution-money to the extent of 2 per cent on the estimated value of the articles tendered for, which must be deposited in cash with the Examiner, State Railway Accounts, C. P., at Nagpur.
Cash security of 1 per cent. must be similarly deposited on any Tender being accepted.
The sample of stores tendered for should be sent to the Manager neatly packed and labelled, and the successful Tenderers will be required to enter into an agreement to deliver the stores at such time and place on the line as may be hereafter named by the Manager.
The articles enumerated are probable requirements and will be ordered by the Storekeeper as necessary for the use of the Railway.
All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Country Manufactured Stores."
Rejected samples will not be returned unless specially requested, and then at the expense of the owner.
The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Description of stores.	Number or quantity	Rate Unit.
Brooms Bamboo ....No.	100	each.
Hammers spiking ....No.	50	each lb.
Hammers sledge ....No.	100	Do.
Buckets Iron ....No.	20	each.
Cans watering ....No.	20	each.
Belting leather double ......8" cwt.	4	lb.
Do. do. ..7" cwt.	1	lb.
Do. do. ..6" cwt.	3	lb.
Do. do. ....4" qr.	2	lb.
Belting cotton ....4" Lft.	100	lft
Hides tanned..........No.	3	each.
Skins, buffaloe or bullock ....No.	3	each.
Hides tanned, Cawnpore ....cwt.	1	lb.
Wash leather ....No.	100	each.
Scrap Copper ....Ton	2	cwt.
Scrap zinc..........Ton.	1	cwt.
Tinned plates ....No.	500	each.
Bones, cuttlefish ....cwt.	10	cwt.
Logs Babool, 6 to 8 feet long by 4 to 8 feet girth..........No.	20	cft.
Logs jungle, 15 to 18 feet long by 9 to 11 inches side..........No.	50	cft.
Logs mangoe, 8 to 10 feet long by 4 to 8 ft. girth ....No.	50	cft.
Logs teak, 18 to 25 feet long by 12 to 18 inches side, seasoned, sound, straight and square without any flaw or crack..........No.	100	cft.
Logs teak, C. P. 18 to 25 feet long by 12 to 18 inches side and of specification mentioned above ....No.	200	cft.
Charcoal Bamboo ....cft.	90,000	100 cft.
Firewood ....Ton.	1 0	Ton.
Acid Hydrochloric ....qr.	1	cwt.
Acid Nitric ....lb.	11	lb.
Acid Sulphuric..........qr.	1	cwt.
Antimony..........lb	1	lb.
Barrels empty ....No.	20	each.
Blue stone or sulphate of copper....qr.	1	cwt.
Borax (or Sohaga) ....cwt.	1½	cwt.
Band catgut ....Rft.	100	Rft.
Bamboos ....No	100	100
Cane Rattan..........cwt.	1	cwt.
Cord Seaming for carriages ....lb.	50	lb.
Coir loose..........qr.	2	cwt.
Cement Portland ....cwt.	26	cwt.
Coal tar..........Ton.	1	cwt.
Flour ....lb.	30	lb.
Glue..........lb.	200	lb.
Gum..........cwt	1	lb.
Hemp Rope ....cwt.	4	cwt.
Hemp spun yarn..........cwt.	2	cwt.
Jaggery ....lb.	60	lb.
Jars stoneware 5 gallons ....No.	10	each.
Jute dressed ....qr.	1	cwt.
Litharge ....lbs	20	lbs.
Oil castor ....cwt.	530	cwt.
Oil linseed raw..........lbs.	500	lbs.
Oil Rangoon ....qr.	1	lbs.
Pots Sora..........No	100	each
Pots Earthen..........No.	550	each
Pins ....books.	50	books
Potash or Sajeekhar..........qr.	1	cwt.
Sulphate of Iron..........cwt	2	cwt.
Shellac ....qr.	2	cwt.
Soap soft ....cwt.	5	cwt.
Soap hard bar..........qr.	2	bar
Soda washing ....cwt.	1	cwt.
Soda Bicarb nate ....lb.	5	lbs.
Thread for carriage trimming..........lb.	10	lbs.
Waste cotton No. 1..........cwt.	25	cwt.
Do. do. No. 2..........cwt.	25	cwt.
Wax bees..........qr.	1	lbs.

J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager,
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

INSURANCES

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
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4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.
The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
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9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each „ 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. „ 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and ... short descriptive notices of all places of in... abroad... Coloured ...terest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new ... on the Map of India, showing every Railway station ... Free Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage ... published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
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No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsial biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Shipwrecked Seamen's Relief Fund Committee, Durbar Room, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Madura (s), from Calcutta; Khalif (s), Cardiff; Burmah (s), Kurrachee; and Newnham (s), Suakim. Yesterday:—Agra (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st:—Adowa (s), for Singapore, &c.; Clan Forbes (s) and Asia (s), Liverpool; and Manilla (s). Yesterday:—Berenice (s), for Trieste.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Wingate entered, and the s. s. Adowa, s. s. Malwa, and Clan Forbes left, the dock yesterday.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Naigaum-road, respecting the death of Francis Manuel De Souza, aged 17 years. Deceased was a labourer, working in a field at Naigaum. While washing his blanket in a pond, he fell in, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dhunjee-street, on the body of Ardaseer Jamsetjee, a child about two-and-a-half years of age. Some twenty-three days ago deceased fell out of a window on the first storey of a house, and was seriously injured on the the left side of the head. He died from the effects of the injury on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Chinchpoogly, on the body of Pherozebai, a Parsee widow, aged 50 years. Deceased was supported by her brother-in-law, and lived with him at Picquet-road. On Saturday morning she and one Awabai, a woman, went to see a sick relative at Chinchpoogly. On her return, while attempting to cross the railway level-crossing at Chinchpoogly, she was knocked down and run over by a railway engine proceeding from Byculla towards Dadur, and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, into the circumstances connected with the death of Gooja, a woman, who was found lying dead in her house at New Arthur-road, on the 26th ult. The evidence adduced went to show that she had been for the last five or six years suffering from cough and difficulty of breathing, and that she was also subject to fits. She was not a well-conducted woman, and had left her husband during his lifetime. The medical evidence and the *post-mortem* appearances of the body showed that death had resulted from heart-disease, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

THEFT AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Narayan Dhakoo, Krishna Vittoo, malees or gardeners employed at the Victoria Gardens, and Dew Vitoo, a gardener to a private gentleman, were on Saturday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, the first and second prisoners of stealing sundry crotons, valued at Rs. 20, seven achra sopata plums, and a quantity of fig-tree leaves, from the Victoria Gardens, the property of the Bombay Municipality, and the third prisoner of dishonestly receiving a portion of the stolen property. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 3 to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A BREACH OF THE TOBACCO ACT.—The case in which Rama Babajee and another were charged with selling tobacco at places other than those specified in their license was resumed before Mr. Cooper at the Police Court on Saturday. Mr. Hormusjee Sethna, Customs inspector, Tobacco Department, prosecuted, and Mr. Anderson defended the accused. Govind Dussra was called on the part of the defence to prove the custom of warra, that the Customs authorities were aware of it, and that the inspectors knew that on warra days several stalls were used by the tobacconist who buys the monopoly, besides those he has licensed. From this witness it appeared that Mr. Hormusjee was very much disliked by tobacconists, and many petitions had been made to Mr. Trevor, Collector of Customs, praying for his removal. A market naique stated that he had not known the sale of tobacco to be interfered with on the occasions of warra. He learnt from Mr. Hormusjee, when witness had asked him why it had been stopped, that a new law was now in force. Mr. Anderson called other witnesses to prove that the custom of warra was also observed by other dealers in the market. In dealing with the case Mr. Cooper held that there had been a clear breach of sections 11 and 13 of Act 4 of 1857. Under those sections no one could sell, or offer for sale, tobacco by retail without a license from the Commissioner of Customs, and no licensed retail dealer was allowed to carry on the sale of, or store, any tobacco, except at such shop or other premises as may be specified in his license. It appeared to him that No. 1, whose name was endorsed on the license of Govind Dussra, was selling tobacco not belonging to the license, and at a shop not specified in the license. No. 2 was also selling tobacco, but not at the shop of the licensee; and they clearly committed offences against these sections of the Act. In regard to the warra Mr. Cooper said Dajee Narayen appeared to have bought it. It had been prevously held in the market by tobacconists, and on those occasions tobacco ... been sold by the purchaser at other stalls than those specified in his license. But ... this fact had not been known by the Customs authorities, and it was without doubt ... clear breach of the Act, and against the ... policy of the Act. He would inflict a n...minal fine on the accused, which would sufficiently ... show that there had been a distinct breach of the Act. His worship fined the accused Rs. 5 ...ch, and ordered the restoration of the ... which had been seized.

...ASIANS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.—We noticed ...ther day that the son of our townsman Mr. ...on, a District Engineer in the Nizam's D.P.W. ...successfully passed the Civil Service Exami...n. This is the first instance, we believe, of a ...sian gentleman entering those sacred portals, ...at in Southern India. We congratulate Mr. ...on on his son's career, and trust that he may ...the further satisfaction of watching and feel...roud of that career for many years to come. ...nderstand that St. George's School in Chud...t has some claim to a share in the honour ...s success, as it was in this school that young ...on received the rudiments of his education.—...n Times.

THE HYDERABAD BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

...case in which Miss Geraldine Mayberry ... Rs. 25,000 as damages from Mr. Richard Bowen for breach of promise of marriage, ...hich has created locally a considerable ...f interest, came on for hearing before Mr. ...n, Judge, on the 30th July. The court...s crowded chiefly by the young men of ...ghaut who had come to watch the proceed...h, however, were cut very short, disappoint... who had sought amusement from them. ...e being called up, Mr. Battenburgh, in the ...he plaintiff, said that he was happy to be ...rm the court that the matter between ...had been amicably settled, the defence ...mised to tender an apology and to pay ...a sum of Rs 6,500 as an inducement for ...hdraw the case. Mr. Krishna Iyengar ... part of the defendant, expressed regret ...nt should have by his conduct forced ... to resort to law for redress. He re... injury caused to plaintiff's feelings and ...and hoped that the apology and solatium ...pees now tendered would be accepted in ... of plaintiff's claim. Mr. Battenburgh ... asked permission to withdraw the suit. ...ation was granted, and the case struck ...—*Deccan Times.*

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For the examination of Vadilal Sakulchund and Chunilal Sakulchund at 12 o'clock.

314-79—Ardesir and H—The New Fleming S and W Co vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Jefferson B and D, J C Cama and in person.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

...—M M Munshi—Thacker Chatoorbhooj Moorarjee and another vs Wassudeo Ramchunderjee and others—Tobin and R, C. L and O, B and B. and Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Consent Decree.

...Tobin and R—Doolubdas Atmaram and another vs Tribhowandas Virjee and another—Macfarlane ...nd E.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

...ilji, B B—Gopaldas Purshotumdas and others, vs ...i Mulji and another—Little, S, F. and N.—Part ...

...B B—Gopalji Purshotum and others, vs Canji ...—Little, S F and N.

...C and B—Haji Meya bin Balloo Meya Pathan ...lla Dalla and others—A F Turner.

...das and D—Dewjee Vussonjee, vs Nursey ...ee and others—Hore, C and B.

...—Ramchunder Rajina, vs Ramchunder ... and others.

...d B—Esmail Haji Oosman, vs Haji Ma...Oosman and others—Jefferson, B and ...rlane and E.

...Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewala and ...bhoy Burjorji Bottlewala and ...H.

... Roopaji and others, vs ...—Hore, C and B.

...USTICE SCOTT.)

...al disposal.

...homed Seedick Hajee ...ed Hajee Abdoola and ...d D and P., G and S—

MURDER TRIALS IN CALCUTTA.

AT the Calcutta Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Norris, Tincorry Pal has been convicted of wilful murder after a three days' trial. Mr. Bonnerjee, Standing Counsel, prosecuted, and Mr. Gasper defended the prisoner. The prisoner was tried by a special jury. Koosum Raur, whose death was the subject of investigation by the jury, was a woman ill-fame, of and lived at No. 82, College-street. It would appear that the prisoner was acquainted with her for some time before her death, and had been in the habit of visiting her for the past three years. He was the son of a medical practitioner, named Nobin Chunder Pal, and was therefore respectably connected. On Monday, the 22nd of June, which was a general holiday on account of the Dusserah festival, he went to the house at half-past 12 o'clock. Deceased was taking her midday meal at the time in the room of her mother, and after she had finished it, she went into her own room, followed by her mother. Prisoner wanted some liquor, which was at first objected to, but on his begging and praying, and producing a rupee for the purpose, the liquor was eventually sent for, the mother of the deceased also sending for some kuchowwries and native sweets. The sweets having been brought, and the prisoner having partaken of some, asked the mother of the deceased to fetch him a *chillum*. Whilst she was preparing the chillum, she heard the screams of her daughter, and she and a woman named Hurry Dassee came to the door of the deceased's room, which they found was locked from inside. The mother then hastened to the other door, but found that also to be locked from inside. The screams of the unfortunate woman had penetrated to the next house, from where one Haboo came to the rescue, and was joined by Bhooja and his brother. These men, finding that the door was locked, burst it open, and as they burst it open they found prisoner with a knife in his hand, the woman covered with wounds, and he covered with blood. The deceased, who had consciousness left in her, got up and came downstairs, but fell on getting near the gate. She was taken by her mother to the Medical College Hospital, where Dr. Crawford thought he would be able to stitch up the wounds. Finding the wounded woman weak from the loss of blood, he gave her some brandy and water, but she died soon afterwards. As regards the prisoner, the people were afraid to speak or to go near him, and Haboo had to resort to a *ruse* to arrest him. Seeing him covered with blood, Haboo told him, "What are you doing?—throw off those clothes, and bolt." While the prisoner was in the act of changing his clothes, the three men caught his hands and pinned them behind, and a police constable coming up just then, took away the knife from his hand, and took him also into custody. Prisoner, after he was arrested, was also taken to the hospital, where it was found that he was under the influence of some narcotic poison.

The stomach pump was used and the accused recovered. It was then ascertained that he had taken a heavy dose of morphia. On the body of the murdered woman no fewer than 29 wounds were counted. The jury, after ten minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty, but accompanied it, by a majority of five to four, with a strong recommendation to mercy on account of his youth. His lordship, who considered the prisoner had been convicted of about as inhuman a murder as had ever been perpetrated, regretted that he could see no extenuating circumstance in the case, and thought that he would fail in his duty if he did not pass the extreme penalty of the law upon him. The prisoner was accordingly sentenced to death. His lordship said, however, that he would take care that the recommendation to mercy was forwarded in due course to the proper authority.

At the Alipore Sessions two prisoners named Basiruddee an Kader were charged: No. 1 with culpable homicide under section 304, I. P. Code, in having caused some day in Joisto last the death of a woman, named Mahta Bibi, aged about 50, and No. 2 was charged with hurt under section 323. At about 8 a.m. on the day of the occurrence, the prisoners came with some 20 or 25 wood-cutters to cut bamboos on a certain piece of land. These clumps had been the subject of dispute between prisoner No. 1 and one Guffoor, son of the deceased, for years. Guffoor was not at home when the prisoners and their people came to cut the bamboos, but his mother went up and remonstrated with prisoner No. 1, who, in his turn, seized her by the throat, raised her a little above the ground, and then threw her down with violence upon some bamboo stumps. The woman became insensible, and died within a few hours. It is said that prisoner No. 2 dragged a bamboo over her while she was lying in a state of unconsciousness. Three eye-witnesses were examined and cross-examined, after which the Government pleader proceeded to sum up. But in cross-examination the story of the prosecution was so completely shaken, and the medical evidence was found to be so far against that story that the Government pleader had to admit in his address that the evidence was by no means satisfactory. Baboo Asutosh Biswas observed that, after this admission, he would not address the court on behalf of the prisoners. The learned judge then summed up the facts of the case to the jury, who, without retiring, returned a verdict of not guilty against prisoner No. 1, and the prisoner was discharged. As regards the other prisoner there was no case to be laid before the jury, and the judge instructed them to acquit Kader without calling upon him to make his defence, which was accordingly done.

At the same Sessions Hurry Tagur was charged with murder in having, on the night of the 15th June last, caused the death of a woman, named Sashi, by strangling her by placing a piece of cloth round her neck and twisting it from behind. Prisoner Hurry and the woman Sashi had been living as man and wife for the last two years. Shortly before the occurrence, there was some misunderstanding between the two. On the 15th June they were drinking together from 11 A.M. They were observed amusing in this way till 10 or 11 P.M. On the morning of the 16th, Sashi was found dead in a kneeling posture, with a cloth round her neck, and her head reclining partly on a chair. Information was given to the police who held a sort of inquest, and then removed the body to the hospital for *post-mortem* examination. About 4 A.M. that morning, prisoner Hurry was seen going along the Watgunge-road with two bundles. He was seized by a constable, one of the bundles was opened, and within it were found some clothes and four silver anklets which belonged to the woman Sashi. He was, however, released, as the jemadar of the thannah knew him to be a respectable man. The prisoner is next said to have gone to the other prisoner Akshoy, his own elder brother, in Cullinga-street. He told Akshoy that his woman had committed suicide, and on being asked why he had the clothes and the anklets, he said he had brought them to be left with him. Akshoy advised him to go back, which the prisoner Hurry did, leaving the articles in charge of his brother. The latter, however, did not keep the clothes in his own shop, but in that of one Kadu Mondle in Riponstreet, while he kept the anklets under a heap of sand in the shop where he was employed. Prisoner No. 1 was arrested on his way back to Watgunge at about 9 A. M. Prisoner No. 2 was arrested at about the same time, and he gave the police the clothes and the anklets. Upon these facts, prisoner No. 1 was charged with murder and theft, theft, while the second prisoner was charged with having in possession stolen property. Dr. McConnell, who held the *post-mortem* examination, could not say whether it was a suicidal or a homicidal death. After the evidence for the prosecution was over, the pleader for the prisoners declined to call evidence for the defence. The Government pleader next addressed the jury, laying stress on such points as appeared to him to be inconsistent with the theory of suicide. Baboo Asutosh Biswas in reply made a long and vigorous speech, quoting passages from Dr. Taylor's book on medical jurisprudence to show that the *post-mortem* appearances were such as would lead one to take the case to be one rather of suicide than strangulation. He next showed that the circumstances urged by the other side were not inconsistent with the theory of suicide. In conclusion, he observed that there could legally be no charge of theft against the accused. After this, the learned judge delivered his charge to the jury; the latter retired for a few minutes, after which they brought in a verdict of not guilty against both the prisoners on all the counts. They were accordingly discharged.

THE PARSIS AND THE BENGALIS IN ENGLAND.

THERE are symptoms of impending warfare, says the *Englishman*, between the representatives of the Parsis and of the Bengalis now in England. A warning was given in one of the London papers to put boarding house keepers on their guard against "a smooth-tongued native from our Indian Empire," who had victimized a too confiding lodging-house keeper successfully. What could the poor woman do? A native gentleman arrived at her house and represented himself to be a cousin of Babu Lalmohun Ghose who is now famous in England as the Bengali candidate for Parliamentary honours. He wanted rooms for his wife and children who were waiting at Marseilles until they heard from him; and as he engaged the room without haggling about terms the lodging-house keeper was delighted. She introduced her Bengali lodger to a shop where he ordered perambulators and bassinettes enough for a Marmon family. But days passed on, and no wife or family ever arrived, and the Bengali gentlemen at last confessed the imposture; and when he was at once shown the door "he grovelled on the floor, clasping the lady's feet and begging for mercy." There are scamps and impostors everywhere, and probably this poor wretch, who is said to be very well educated, was in utter destitution. The tale might soon have been forgotton; but this was not to be. There has arisen a virtuous Parsi now dwelling in London, who has taken on himself to denounce not merely "the Bengali scamp" as he calls him, but also a considerable portion of the Bengali community, both in England and in their own country. The Parsi writes that this is the first case of the sort that has come to his knowledge in England, that Bengal is a regular nest of clever, cunning sharpers. "For the main, Bengalis are noted for roguery, treachery, larceny, and in fact for the practice of every sort of low vice." That is an old adage that those who live in glass-houses should not throw stones. The indignation of the writer is a good deal overdone, and it is well to remember that neither Bengalis nor Parsis have a monopoly of roguish practices.

EXECUTION OF THE BANGALORE MURDERER.

ON Wednesday morning, at 25 minutes past six o'clock, Private Ramkristnamah, 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, was hanged in punishment for the wilful murder of Subadar Ramsawmy and Drill Havildar Narrain Singh, both of the same regiment, on the morning of Monday, the 20th July. The man was tried and punished under military authority, the sentence of death being executed with unusual promptitude, on the 10th day from the commission of the crimes. Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, added directions to his confirmation of the finding and sentence of the court-martial, that the sentence of death should be carried out on the third day from that on which such order was received here, such day not being a Sunday. The hanging was performed in the outer yard or ground of the Central Jail in Bangalore, in the presence of all the native troops in garrison. The gallows used is a permanent structure. A few minutes before 6 o'clock the troops assembled on the ground near the gallows, the 12th Madras Infantry, the regiment to which the prisoner belonged, taking up position to the left, or west, of it, the 1st Pioneers to the right, or east. These battalions fronted towards the north, the gallows being in the centre of the line. Directly opposite, facing the gallows, the 1st Regiment Madras Cavalry was drawn up, and on either side of this regiment, facing inwards, were the 14th M. I. and the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. The prisoner was taken to the ground in a hospital cart, escorted by a strong guard of his own regiment. At about ten minutes after six, the prisoner was marched into the centre of the square, and halted on the ground in front of the gallows, with his back towards it. In the presence of the General Commanding the Division, the Staff, and the assembled troops, Colonel Bengough, the Adjutant General, read aloud the charge, the finding, sentence, and the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief, first in English and then in Hindustani. At the close of the reading, the prisoner, with his guard, faced about, and marched to the foot of the inclined road leading to the platform. The prisoner was dressed in his khakee uniform, he was hand-cuffed, and he wore round his neck two strings of large wooden beads, bearing, we suppose, some religious significance. The doomed man mounted to the scaffold firmly enough. One of his guards grasped him by his right arm just above the elbow, but he did not appear to stand in need of even this slight assistance. His face wore an expression of calm melancholy, and this never changed. When within a foot or so of the floor of the drop, the hand-cuffs were removed, and his hands secured behind him, after which a bag of sand was strapped to his legs, and his ankles bound together. The sand was intended to add to his weight. He was then moved on to the drop, his turban taken off, a dark cloth bag drawn over his head and the rope adjusted. Then there was a second's pause, until the signal was given by the Adjutant General, when the drop fell, and in a minute more Private Ramkristnamah had paid the full penalty exacted by his fellow-men for having wilfully taken the lives of two of his superior officers. The drop was about eight feet, and death seemed almost instantaneous. Scarcely had the drop fallen when the regimental commanders had their respective corps on the move, and by half-past six, or within six minutes of the time when the condemned man stood out in apparent full life and vigour, clear and conspicuous against the grey and brightening sky, his dead body was hanging in the midst of the nearly deserted prison ground, an object of dread curiosity to none but a regimental fatigue party, and a few sweepers. The roads around the prison were thronged with natives, but none of these were permitted to enter the grounds to witness the execution. These people might as well have remained at home, for they could see nothing more than the marching in and out of the prison of the troops.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE PIR OF KHURRUK.

THE correspondent of the Lahore paper with the Boundary Commission writes:—I have, in former letters, told you something about the Pir or saint who lives at Khurruk, but as he is a very important personage in this part of the world and has a following of some 50,000 devotees, it may not be out of place if I tell you the stock he comes of. It appears that it was his father who established the celebrated ziarat at Khurruk. He planted the fir trees which are such a feature in the landscape, the trees being brought from Kharf in Persia. The father of the present man was killed in battle in Herat, and his tomb is the ziarat. He originally came from Mimena, and was looked up to as a very holy man, notwithstanding that he had many very advanced ideas, such as the communism of wives which brought him into trouble on several occasions. The present Huzrut Sahib is 86 years of age, but still in fairly good health. Although blind in both eyes from cataract, his spiritual authority extends from Orenburg to Panjdeh, and he told me that as many as 3,000 pilgrims a day came to pay their respects to him at times. There can be little doubt that a great many pilgrims attend the shrine, but no doubt the numbers are considerably exaggerated. The Huzrut Sahib is a wealthy man, and the ziarat owns lands in Khurruk, Naurozabad and many other parts of the country. The Khurruk Pir looks up to the Khalifa of Meshed as his spiritual head, so you will see how far-reaching the authority of this saint is. The Huzrut Sahib still retains many presents which were given him by the British when they occupied Herat in 1857, and he expressed his pleasure at again meeting with British officers. The Huzrut has a large gathering of moolahs surrounding him, who come from all parts of Central Asia, Khokund, Kashgar, Turkestan, &c., and from the appearance of many I saw, I should say he has at times enough on his hands to keep them in order. His Private Secretary is a man called Moolah Yusuf, and a nicer face I have seldom seen. The only peculiarity I noticed about him was, that he was anxious to sell you a horse; and all of those he produced for sale were screwed in some way or other. Owing to the Eed being close at hand, there were a large collection of pilgrims in Khurruk at the time of my visit. Among them I noticed some Suktis from Panjdeh and many Usbegs from Turkestan.

BENGAL.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the night of the 22nd instant, whilst the Juggernath car was being drawn through the Strand Road, a Hindoo woman rushed out from among the crowd and seized one of the ropes attached to the car, tugging at it with great earnestness, when accidentally the rope slipped from her hands and she was sent flying against a wire fencing, sustaining injuries which necessitated her removal to hospital, where she died yesterday morning.—*Daily News.*

CARRIED AWAY BY THE TIDE.—On the morning of Wednesday, a young native, named Barroda Churn Coondoo, who was suffering from rheumatism, went to bathe in the river at the Juggernath Ghaut, and, while swimming almost in midstream, was carried away by the strong tide. At about 2 p.m. he was found near the Hydraulic Press at Cossipore, here was picked up quite unconscious by Mr. Sypsomo, the Manager of the Press, who rendered every help by procuring him immediate medical aid. Animation was restored, and the man was saved almost miraculously.

MADRAS.

THE MAHOMEDAN ADDRESS.—Mirza Feroz Husain Sahib, President of the Madras Muslin Loyal Address Committee, has received a letter from the Madras Government stating that "the Governor-General in Council has read with much satisfaction the expressions of loyalty and devotion to the British Government contained in the address from the Mahomedan community submitted by you. His Excellency the Governor-General has already informed Her Majesty the Queen-Empress that Her Majesty has no more faithful subjects within the limits of her dominions than those of the Mussulman religion, and His Excellency is glad to find, in the address referred to, a confirmation of this conviction."—*Mail.*

DATURA POISONING.—Six natives, three men and three women, have been, at 12 o'clock, admitted into the Bowring Hospital suffering from what appeared to be unmistakably datura poisoning. The natives are villagers who were coming into Bangalore to get employment in Messrs. Binny and Co's Coffee Works. One of the number, however, said he would go on in advance and wait for the rest of the party at Thopay Moodelliar's Chutrum; but having come near Miller's goonta, he thought he would rest himself, and for that purpose sat down on the bund and proceeded to regale himself with some peas he had brought with him. While so engaged a Mussulman came up, and after entering into a friendly chat, offered him some jaggery, telling him that would make a very palatable adjunct to his peas. The unsuspecting villager accepted the friendly offer, but he had not long partaken of the jaggery, when he felt himself inclined to sleep. He laid down and was shortly afterwards found by his comrades, who attributed his sound sleep to the effects of drink. Finding their efforts to awaken the sleeper ineffectual, they were deliberating what had best be done, when the women of the party saw the bundle of peas and jaggery, a part only of which he had eaten, lying near by. This the five proceeded to share between themselves, the women reserving the largest share for their own delectation, as the finders of the spoil. They had not long finished making an end of the peas, when they went down like so many nine-pins, and were found by the beat peons in an unconscious state, and conveyed to the Bowring Hospital. Two of the number are still in a very dangerous state, the remainder having somewhat recovered from the effects of the poison. There is a batch of Mussulman budmashes at Ulsoor, and there is no doubt an inquiry among them will throw some light on the dark deed.—*Post.*

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Last Tuesday evening, at about 7 o'clock, what might have proved a most serious accident befell Major and Mrs. Kingscote and Mr. Baynes as they were driving on their way to dine at the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund. The carriage had both lamps lit, and the coachman, trusting to a clear road, let his pair of steeds step out, and they were brought into collision with a cart left in the narrowest portion of the road. The pole evidently struck the cart somewhere, for the instant after the concussion, the broken end of the pole so alarmed the horses that they bolted down the steep road plunging to the right, the driver having lost all control over them. They got in among heaps of broken stone and boulders left by stone-breakers, and the wheels coming in contact with these, ended in the carriage being completely overturned. The coachman flew off his perch and landed safely, but not so the occupants, for the shock sent Colonel Kingscote and Mr. Baynes over Mrs. Kingscote who lay crushed underneath. On Mr. Baynes procuring assistance it was found that Mrs. Kingscote was much hurt, and rendered almost insensible by a blow on the head. Fortunately the asylum not being far off help was promptly obtained, and the party taken over there. A medical man being on the spot, found on examination that Mrs. Kingscote had broken her collar-bone, besides being much bruised. As it was impossible to move her, she remained at the Asylum for the night, and early next day was carried into Ootacamund in a dooly, and is now, we are glad to say, progressing favourably. With the exception of a few bruises both gentlemen escaped.—*Mail.*

ALARMING FLOODS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE floods reported from Canton are said to be more serious than any that have occurred during the last thirty years. For sixty or eighty miles around Canton City, the province is under water. It is feared that the second or third Silk Crops are seriously injured. The rice crops are damaged to such an extent as to raise the price of the grain here by 25 cents per picul, or say 18 per cent. Injury to property is enormous, and many lives have been lost. Great hardships are anticipated for the poorer inhabitants, who have in numberless instances lost their all. The Tung Wah Hospital Committee are forwarding a launch to Canton, with provisions for distribution amongst the necessitous. The houses on Shameen are partially flooded, and fears are entertained that the water may yet rise over the Bund. The strength of the current is so great that it is almost impossible for boats to get alongside steamers lying in the river to load or discharge cargo, and the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s steamer *Kiung chow* has been chartered to act as a lighter to the rice steamers lying in the river. Large numbers of sampans and cargo boats have been overturned and swamped, and during the last four or five days the dead bodies of men, women, and children have been seen floating down the stream. Between Canton and Fatshan the greatest damage appears to have been done by the floods. A large portion of the embankment of the river has there been carried away, and three villages entirely submerged, most of the inhabitants being drowned. The authorities at Canton have sent two gunboats loaded with rice up to the districts where the unfortunate inhabitants have been driven from their homes and left destitute. The floods appear to have been increasing in extent during the last four five days, the spring tides now prevailing driving the down current back and adding materially to the overflow of the river.

Another correspondent says:—Many of the streets in Canton have been flooded for over a week. The recent heavy rains have filled all the rivers, and immense volumes of water have rushed down. On some of the rivers in the country the water has risen as much as forty feet above the usual height. As a consequence, much suffering, distress, and loss have been endured by the farmers and the people living in cities, towns, and villages situated near the rivers. Whole villages have been swept away, and the crops covering a vast area have been completely destroyed. At Sz Ui city the water broke through the city wall, and report says that several thousands of people were drowned. The embankments were broken in several places, and the raging torrent swept across the surrounding country, carrying everything before it. A foreigner, who was an eye-witness of many of the scenes of devastation, reports that one night the boat he occupied anchored near a bamboo grove, and by morning the water had risen to the tops of the bamboos. Villages were deserted, and the inhabitants camped out on the hill sides. Ever and anon a rumbling sound and a rush of water might be heard as a house or shop yielded to the force of the element. Pigs, furniture, rafts, &c., might be seen sweeping past. On one raft was a solitary dog, barking furiously at the novel position in which he found himself. Incalculable suffering must inevitably ensue. The crops are all ruined, and those who were dependent on the proceeds of their crops for sustenance have nothing but starvation staring them in the face. Thousands upon thousands must be in this sad condition. The prospect for these devastated districts is dark. The people are already taxed very heavily, and provisions have for some time been dear. The price of rice has risen considerably in consequence of the floods. The Government ought at once to remit the war taxes, at least for a year or two, and otherwise actively and promptly relieve the sufferers. Any one who possesses influence with those in authority ought to exercise that influence in the interest of these suffering thousands. Now an opportunity presents itself for the Chinese Government to demonstrate whether it really is the paternal Government it boasts itself to be. The heavy wheels of Government ought to move quickly. Thousands are now enduring the pangs of famine and starvation. We shall watch with considerable interest what is done to relieve these poor people who have lost their all. We shall doubtless hear of insurrections here and there, for the people cannot or will not perish without an effort to help themselves. Ordinary failure in harvest can be to a greater or lesser extent foreseen, but in this case the calamity is so sudden that relief must be given at once.

The native papers in Japan say:—A considerable portion on the area under water may be seen from the railway carriages as the train passes between Osaka and Kioto, and a better idea can thus be obtained of the damage sustained than will be derived from any mere description. The damage done to crops is estimated at about one million *yen*, a sum supposed to be rather under than over the mark. It appears that the entire rapeseed crop of the districts affected has been altogether ruined. Most of it was cut and stacked when the river banks burst, and the wretched owners were going about in boats on Sunday last gathering the sodden remnants out of the water. The liberal assistance accorded to their suffering neighbours by the people of Osaka is the one feature in this sad calamity which it is possible to regard with pleasure. And indeed the farmers in this part of the Empire have much need of aid, for the past few years have been very trying. Drought and bad prices for crops reduced in quantity bore heavily upon them. A disastrous flood has now come to complete the ruin of what was once perhaps the most prosperous portion of the rich and fertile Osaka valley. The accounts in the *Nippon Rikken Seito Shimbun* say that an immense quantity of water has been passing down the Yodoga-wa owing to the recent long continued and heavy rains. On the 19th instant the embankments in Manda-gori and Hirakata-gori could no longer resist the unusual pressure, and burst in several places. The farms submerged in Manda-gori alone extend over 2,500 *cho*, and the crops destroyed are estimated at over 80,000 *koku*. Prompt steps were at once taken by the authorities to repair the breaks in the embarkments, but the work proved extremely difficult of accomplishment. The efforts of the authorities and country people to avert further damage to the embankments seem to have been successful.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY FOR PARIS.

THE Bill on the Paris Metropolitan Railway, distributed in the Chamber of Deputies, sets forth that numerous schemes have been brought forward and negotiations conducted with persons who had applied for concessions, but that as yet it has not been possible to render certain the execution of the network of railways. In the circumstances the Administration considered that the urgency of a settlement would not permit them simply to wait until, among the new proposals made, one was produced which could be accepted. The system which they now propose the Legislature should adopt is that supported by the General Council of the Ponts et Chaussées, which consists in crossing underground the central parts of Paris. The formation of lines on a viaduct over these districts would render wide openings necessary, which, in consequence of the high price of land and houses, would raise the expenses to such a height as to render it hopeless to give an adequate return for the capital employed. The network, which in the opinion of the General Council should be declared of public utility, consists of two great lines, one running from east to west on the right bank of the Seine, the other running from morth to south, corresponding to the two great currents of circulation existing in Paris; and of a line along the left bank of the river, which will enable circular trains to be organised. The expense may be estimated at about 210,000,000fr., or from 5,000,000fr. to 5,500,000fr, per kilometre. This average is a little too small for the most costly parts, but it will certainly exceed the cost for the line on the left bank. The sum now indicated as an approximation is very much higher than that of 3,800,000fr. which was fixed by the authors of the scheme into which inquiry had been made. A financial combination which appears to the administration most likely to secure the realisation of the enterprise, without employing unduly the finances of the State, is the execution of the works to the extent of one-third by means of a non-secured share capital, and to the extent of two-thirds by means of obligations with guaranteed interest. As in previous schemes, all that is at present contemplated is passengers traffic.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—BY FAR THE MOST EFFICACIOUS RESTORATIVE. Dr Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

TORPEDO BOATS.

IT is evident (thinks the *Standard*) that something has to be learned as to the qualities of our torpedo boats and the purposes which they are to serve. Their real nature has been somewhat misunderstood, and expectations have been formed concerning them which are very likely to be disappointed. With this disappointment, there is the probability of a reaction in public opinion, which will err as much in the direction of undervaluing these peculiar vessels as the former estimate did in exaggerating their power. In the first place, it is considered that torpedo boats have failed as seagoing craft. We might almost as reasonably complain of a racehorse for not working well at the plough. The idea of a *multum in parvo* specimen of marine architecture, capable of going anywhere and doing anything seems to govern the popular conception with regard to every species of warship. It was to this notion that the turretship with a low freeboard was sacrificed. Had the Captain not been overloaded with spars, and had she been handled with due regard to her capabilities, she might have been afloat to this day. Her Commander had received no instructions as to the angle of heel which he was to allow; he made the ship keep her station in the Fleet when the weather was boisterous, and as a result she was capsized. Broadside ships have also "turned turtle," as in the case of the Eurydice, and the lesson taught is simply that no vessel should be pressed beyond what she is fit for, or without due precaution. This consideration applies to our gunboats, especially to those which carry exceptionally heavy ordnance. So likewise with regard to torpedo boats, designed for a service altogether special and peculiar in its nature. In judging of these craft, it should be borne in mind that the first-class torpedo boat was intended for the defence of harbours and roadsteads. The first-class boats are too unwieldy to be carried by ironclads or cruisers as part of their equipment, and therefore are not to be looked for as participating in battles on the high seas. The torpedo boat of the second class is intended to be carried by large ships of war, or by a torpedo depôt ship such as the Hecla, which is able to take six of these craft on board. It has been thought that a vessel of the Hecla type might be provided that could carry torpedo boats of a larger type. But although the boats might be carried, the operation of getting them out and in would be limited by such conditions of weather as would greatly interfere with the utility of the scheme. Still, the idea of making the larger class of torpedo boats part of a seagoing armament is not altogether abandoned. The mere carrying of the boars is a comparatively easy matter, one having been sent to Gibraltar on the deck of a transport ship, and another in like manner to Malta. As for the fragility of torpedo boats, of course the strength is limited by considerations of weight, and all that need be said is that they are strong enough for their proper work. The plates of a first-class torpedo boat are one-eighth of an inch thick amidships, and not much more than one-sixteenth of an inch forward and aft. The cost is 6000*l.* for the hull and engines, and 2000*l.* for the torpedo gear. The second-class torpedo boats have one-sixteenth of an inch plates throughout. Their cost is 2500*l.* for hull and engines, and 300*l.* for the torpedo gear. Several of the larger ironclads and cruisers of the British Navy carry each two torpedo boats of the second class.

The experience gained by our French neighbours in the management of torpedo boats will illustrate some of the foregoing remarks, and to this may be added what is reported with respect to the torpedo boats attached to the British Evolutionary Squadron under Admiral Hornby. Concerning the foreign craft, we learn that in the Spring of last year the Mediterranean Squadron of Evolution belonging to the French Navy was, on a cruise, accompanied by two first-class torpedo boats. A gale of wind sprang up, accompanied by a short and choppy sea; and it is to be noted that the Vengeur, a coast-defence vessel, had to seek shelter, and the Tonnerre, another coast-defence vessel, had difficulty in keeping on her course. The large armourclads, Richelieu, Trident, Redoutable, Admiral Deperre, and Marengo, are described as behaving exceedingly well, proving the possession of excellent sea-going qualities, though the waves ran high enough to sweep the deck with their spray. But it was generally considered that the coast-defence vessels were rather indifferent ships, good for the defence of the coasts, but not qualified for service on the high seas in stormy weather. This being so, it is the more remarkable to find that the torpedo boats were considered to have passed through the trial successfully. It is a singular fact that these small craft were not compelled to slacken their speed but to maintain it, and when in so doing they outran the armour-clad ships they had to return before the wind and start afresh. In short, they were obliged to "keep going," running through the waves, and almost passing under the water. Their speed was not very great, but anything less than eight knots an hour was perilous, for when they ceased to cut through the waves and began to mount over them, they suffered such shock that their machinery was affected. A positive conclusion arrived at was that torpedo boats, commanded by intrepid officers, and manned by a fearless crew could accompany squadrons and manœuvre with them in bad weather. There is, however, another side to to the picture, which must not be overlooked. It is important to know what torpedo boats cannot do as well as what they can. To be on board a torpedo boat when the sea is lively is to be in a species of purgatory. The heat, noise, and vibration can scarcely be realised by any who have not made these concomitants a matter of experience. Everybody on board is wet through. Cooking is an impossibility, and even if anything were cooked, the French reports state, with considerable delicacy, that nobody would be able to "appreciate" it. The torpedo boats suffering from the gale in the Mediterranean are said to have vibrated to such an extent that it was impossible to have a moment's ease, and the most encouraging fact appears to have been that, despite the roughness of the sea, the crew could "hold on" behind the deck-house without danger of being washed overboard. The French authorities are credited with the opinion that torpedo boats are only habitable for expeditions of short duration, and that if the period exceeds forty-eight hours the crew must of necessity suffer greatly.

It is obvious that where a torpedo flotilla accompanies a squadron of large ships, the boats may obtain relief, not only taking in stores at intervals of a day or two, but changing hands. The torpedo boat may be described as the "forlorn hope" of the Navy. Its service is a desperate one, and if its efforts succeed it will inflict tremendous damage on the foe. The success of two or three of these small craft may decide the issue of a great naval engagement. The Commander of a torpedo boat plays for high stakes. The "dim, grey, low-lying object, vaguely visible, recently described by our correspondent as intercepting the armourclads at Bantry Bay, may send a big ship, worth half a million, to the bottom of the sea, or she may herself be instantaneously destroyed. Such, indeed, is the risk which besets the torpedo boat from the fire of machine guns and other modes of meeting her, that it is necessary to compensate for the weakness of the boat by having many of her class. It has been coolly argued that if only five out of eleven torpedo boats sent forth on an expedition return, they will have succeeded in their task, providing the enemy's ship has been destroyed. As for the six boats sacrificed, they "will only have performed their duty, and their loss will be fully repaid by the destruction of the enemy aship." It is rightly added that every prudent Commander, before starting on a torpedo expedition, ought to consider thoroughly how far success will compensate for the possible risk. The misery to be endured on board and the danger that comes at last, are only to be encountered in the prospect of some commensurate advantage. But even if the torpedo were freed from defect, there is the possibility of the defence being made perfect also. The shell gun, which was to annihilate navies, has been met by massive armour and watertight compartments. So the torpedo has now to encounter machine guns, the electric light, crinolines, and booms, as well as other devices. That the torpede will modify the style of naval warfare is very possible, but it will certainly come short of absolute rule and domination.

HOW TO MAKE A SMALL WAIST.

"OH, dear! oh, dear!" said Julia Hayes with a sigh, as she gazed at her nineteen-year-old daughter Annie, a pretty, slender girl, at the New York Police court recently. "That girl will drive me into the mad-house. Her head is gone on the cops."

"Cops, cops," quirited the Justice innocently, "what's that?"

"Police, sir; or peelers as my daughter calls them. When she finishes her supper she says:

"I'm going out to see if my mash is on post. Oh, dear! she is a dreadful girl."

"You haven't told me anything yet which I consider improper in your daughter's conduct," remarked Justice O'Reilly.

"What!" exclaimed Mrs. Hayes, "you call that nothing? Do you notice the small waist she has? I'll tell you how she gets it. She ties the ends of her corset-strings to the bed-post or to the knob of the door, and draws herself away until she can scarcely breathe. If I remonstrate with her she gives me all kinds of talk."

"Mother, don't you do that yourself?" pleadingly asked the girl, as she lifted her eyes to her mother's face.

"Do what myself?" inquired Mrs. Hayes, as she turned angrily to her questioner.

"Make yourself a small waist by pulling yourself away from the bed-post, where you have your corset strings tied, and, Judge, sometimes she has father to pull the end of her corset strings for her. How would I know it if I did'nt learn it from you?"

"Annie! Oh, you"—But Mrs. Hayes stopped, she could get no further, so enraged was she, and presently she burst into tears.

"Answer your daughter's question," commanded the Justice.

"No, no, no," she finally said: "It's all a lie. I never did such a thing."

"Father," said the girl, beckoning for an elderly man to come forward, "I want you to testify in my behalf."

"Don't you dare to say a word," said his wife, stamping her foot. "Henry, go home." The old man looked bewildered.

"You can all go home," said Justice O'Reilly in a despairing tone, tearing up the summons.

ELOPEMENT EPIDEMIC IN AMERICA.

ACCORDING to the New York papers there is another elopement epidemic raging throughout the United States. The following are a few of the cases which have gained public notoriety. About twenty miles from Luray in Page County, lives a farmer, named Charles Adams, whose daughter, Miss Bertie, aged seventeen years, has for the past year been quite a belle in the neighbourhood. Miss Bertie is a graduate of a Catholic college in Maryland and a fine musician. In addition to these accomplishments, she was pretty, intelligent, and rich. Her mother made no secret of her determination that Bertie should only marry a rich man. Alexander Watson, a young man living in the same vicinity, was only a poor farmer with about 100 acres of land, but this did not prevent his falling desperately in love with Miss Bertie. Watson is a handsome fellow of twenty-five, industrious, and popular among his acquaintances. Miss Bertie gave him encouragement and about two weeks ago caused a scene by hiding her head on her father's shoulder and confessing that she loved the young man and wanted to marry him. Mr. Adams seems to have given a conditional promise to consider the question. Mrs. Adams, however, proved hard-hearted, and when young Watson next called to take Bertie out driving, Mrs. Adams turned him out of doors. She supposed that she had effectually parted them, but on Wednesday discovered her daughter and her lover in conversation about two hundred yards from the Adams mansion. Mrs. Adams thereupon locked Miss Bertie in a second story bed-room and announced that the girl should stay there until she had promised never to speak to Watson again. Late in the evening Mrs. Adams discovered Watson assisting Miss Bertie out of the window by means of a ladder. The intended elopement was interrupted and Miss Bertie recaptured. Watson was threatened with arrest and his sweetheart was put to bed. Mrs. Adams removed all her child's clothing from the room, except the night dress, and locked her in the bedroom after nailing down the window sash. On Thursday evening Watson visited the house while the family slept and interviewed his sweetheart through the closed window. The girl was compelled to rise from the bed wrapped in the bed-clothing, and placed her ear to a crack in the window in order to listen to the loving words of her untiresome admirer. She explained to him her predicament in the matter of clothing, and then they arranged for an elopement last night. Watson's brother-in-law is an engineer on the Shenandoah Valley Railway and runs an engine north from a little water station near the Adams mansion to Lursy. At 4 o'clock in the morning he had his engine in waiting at the water station, with fires burning brightly and a full head of steam on. About 1 o'clock young Watson drove to the Adams mansion, carrying in his light wagon a full suit of ladies underclothing, with black silk dress, hat, veil, gloves, &c., which his sister had prepared for him. The programme was for him to pass the clothing to his sweetheart through the window, and after she had dressed she was to fly with him to the waiting engine, by which they were to reach Luray. When Watson arrived at the Adams residence, about 3 a m., he found to his dismay that during the long drive over the rough country road the bundle of clothing had bounced out and been lost. In despair, he seized a carriage robe which he had brought along and mounted the ladder to Miss Adams's window. The girl was waiting in fear and trembling, sitting on a chair near the window with the bed-clothing wrapped around her. Watson explained the mishap and desperately proposed that the girl should come with him anyhow. It took a half hour of pleading to induce her to accede to the proposal. The lover finally gained his point and, forcing the window, entered the room. Under Miss Bertie's direction he wrapped her trembling form up in a blanket. Then he enveloped her in the carriage-robe and carried her down the ladder. When near the ground the ladder snapped in two and Miss Bertie screamed as they fell about four feet. They were uninjured, by as they regained their feet Mr. Adams's head shot out of the window and he cried to them to stop. Watson sprang at the girl, who seemed half inclined to obey, and throwing her across his shoulder ran to the waiting wagon. Ten minutes drive brought them to the railroad. It was now broad daylight, and as the lovers climbed into a cab they caught sight of Mr. Adams riding madly towards them. He fired a shot-gun and roared at them to stop. The engine was at once started, and was flying towards Luray at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. They stopped just outside the village, and the two men took turns in carrying the half unconscious girl to the house of a friend. Here she was supplied with proper clothing, and about 9 o'clock a.m. went into Luray Caverns with her lover where they were married. Mr. and Mrs. Watson then drove leisurely home.

A despatch was received by Deputy-Sheriff Bird, of Morris County, New Jersey, from Sheriff Gillen, informing him that his sixteen-year-old daughter, Katie Bird, who eloped with Noah Thomas, a married man, in April last, had been captured in Dakota. Thomas was also arrested. Bird, until early this spring, was mail-carrier between Hackets-town German Valley, N. J., and had two daughters, both beautiful girls. Katie was the elder and was employed by Thomas, a wealthy farmer residing near the Bird residence, as a companion for his wife who was an invalid. Bird accumulated considerable wealth and opened a bakery at Cheaters, near Dover. Katie joined her father at the bakery, and it is said that after she left the family of Mr. Thomas he became so depraved that his wife refused to live with him. Soon after this he was standing in front of Bird's bakery, and that night Katie told her father she was going to a skating ring in Dover, but instead of doing so she packed a valise, and, securing a large sum of money, eloped with Thomas. Bird and his family where nearly distracted at their daughter's wayward course, and finally he offered a reward of 500 dlrs. for the capture and conviction of his daughter's abductor. Some Morris County people living in Dakota, having been informed of the affair through the medium of the newspapers, saw Thomas and Miss Bird in Mandan, a small village in Dakota Territory, and immediately communicated the intelligence to Sheriff Gillen, who found Thomas and the young woman living as man and wife. He immediately arrested them. They offered to return without a requisition.

A Rochester correspondent says:—Last Wednesday a richly dressed and prepossessing woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Oranda P. Rogers, of Council Bluffs, Ia., asked Chief of Police Cleargy to find her husband, who was said to be in Rochester in company with a young woman, who was his stenographer at home. A detective arrested Mr. Rogers at Oswego, on a warrant charging him with failure to support his wife. According to Mrs. Rogers's story she and her husband were once in more than easy circumstances at their home in Council Bluffs, where he was formerly a banker and subsequently accumulated more money in the insurance business. Reverses came to them about a year ago, which were followed soon after by a coolness on the part of the husband towards his wife and their two children. In his services as stenographer was a handsome young woman, and last year, according to Mrs. Rogers, her husband and his female secretary disappeared, leaving her without means of support. It is now known that they came to Rochester and boarded first at the Whitcomb House and subsequently at private boarding-houses. Mr. Rogers assumed the name of Fred Hawley and secured employment as a travelling agent for a wholesale grocery house. The private secretary was lonely during his trips on the road, and she found employment with Kimball & Co. as a shorthand writer, and is said to have given complete satisfaction. Recently Mrs. Rogers obtained a clue that her husband was in Rochester. She gave the police a photograph of her husband, and he was traced from Rochester to Syracuse and to Oswego. Mr. Rogers, alas Hawley, was brought to Rochester yesterday. The meeting between him and his wife was affecting. Their little girl rushed frantically into her papa's arms, and both father and mother allowed their grief to be very manifest. The husband expressed regret and the wife relented and withdrew the warrant charging him with failure to support his family, on condition that he would return home. They left the stenographer to take care of herself. She has left Rochester for parts unknown.

New Haven contributes the following to the batch:—It was learned to-day that Charles H. Northrup, a compositor on the *Morning News*, had run away from his wife and children and eloped with Miss Lizzie McCaffrey, a compositor on the same paper. Two weeks ago Mrs. Northrup found a letter from the girl in her husband's pocket, which proved that he had been unfaithful to her. She upbraided him, and he promised to reform. Last week she found another letter, however, and, upon confronting her husband he avowed penitence and said he was sincere in his promises to cease his intimacy with the girl. Thereupon he was again forgiven. Last Saturday Northrup, in company with his wife and children, went to New York, telling his wife that he wanted to leave New Haven for ever. Mrs. Northrup and her two children left New York for this city Sunday, leaving her husband in the city, were he had secured work, he said. She heard nothing from him until yesterday, when she heard that he had eloped. This information was conveyed by a telegram from Northrup's mother, New York, June 25.

From Kingston, New York, is forwarded the intelligence that John Weber had killed his wife and wounded F. W. Gross, in a small place near Berlin, Germany, and had also killed himself had caused considerable excitement. It is averred that Mrs. Weber, who lived unhappily with her husband, a carpenter and builder, left him suddenly with her little girl about six weeks ago and eloped with Gross, a large manufacturer of lime at Rondout. The couple went to Germany. When Weber heard with whom his wife had gone he immediately started in pursuit of the pair, and from letter received it is learned that he found his wife in Berlin, but nothing of Gross. It is claimed by Gross's friends that he did not go with Mrs. Weber, but went alone simply for his health. Mrs. Weber's relatives say she left her husband, who was of a jealous disposition, on account of his cruelties to her.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 1.

The London telegrams of both Thursday and yesterday are to hand to-day. The Bank of England return shows no alteration in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, but a withdrawal of £225,000 from the bank is reported in yesterday's message, accompanied by an advance of ½ per cent. in the open market rates of discount, which now stand at 1 and 2 per cent. respectively on 3 and 6 months' bills. Consols on Thursday advanced ⅛ to 99⅞, and Indian Securities have also improved, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan by ⅛, 4 per cent. Rupee Paper by ⅛, and 4½ per cent. by ⅛.

In the Mincing-lane markets, Coffee is reported 1s. per cwt. higher at 66s. for Mid-Plantation Ceylon. Linseed is partially 6d. per quarter up, other Seeds and Wheat unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton market remains steady, the sales being estimated at 8,000 bales on Thursday and 7,000 yesterday. With the exception of a reduction of 1-16d. in Good Hingunghaut and Ginned Dharwar on Thursday, spot prices have not altered, but Americans to arrive on Thursday were 1-32d. lower. In New York ready Cotton has advanced 1-16 cent, while futures have receded two points, the quotations now being respectively 10⅛ and 10·69 cents per lb.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple. The decline in the Liverpool stock has been 30,000 and in the visible supply 60,000 bales, the two items exhibiting a decrease as compared with the corresponding date last year of 90,000 and 360,000 bales respectively. The movements of the figures are steadily bearing out our previously expressed anticipations, and notwithstanding the small takings on the part of the trade it is very evident that the visible supply for all Europe will, during the next five or six weeks, touch an unusually low figure, probably about 1,100,000 bales, while the Liverpool stock about the beginning of November promises to run down to the neighbourhood of 200,000.

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 31st ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds.....	1,520,000	1,880,000	2,040,000
" " Surats....	284,000	633,000	554,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool	751,000	841,000	926,860
" London	28,000	64,000	46,360
American afloat	10,000	40,000	34,000
East Indian "	36,000	7 ,000	168.000
	825,000	1,015,000	1,175,220
Price of Mid-Uplands	5½d.	6⅛d.	5⅝d.
" Good Fair Dhollera ...	4 11-16d.	4⅝d.	4 1-16d.
Difference.....	13-16d.	1 7-8d.	1 9-16d

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	3.000	3,000	7,000
" Exports to U K.	3,000	18.000	18.000
" " Cont..........	2,000	4,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept ..	4,688,000	4.751,000	5,918,000
" Exports to U. K. " ..	2,362,000	2,372,000	2.803,000
" " Cont. " ..	1,423.000	1,411,000	1,817.000
" Stock in the Ports	214,000	218,000	298,000

The stagnation in the market for the staple here continues undiminished. We have not heard of a single transaction to-day either in old or new Cotton, and prices are nominally unchanged.

Wheat remains very dull. Some little business has been done in No. 1 Club Delhi at Rs. 3-11, but White Pessy is quite neglected, and Ahmedabad is weaker, being offered at Rs. 3-8¾ per cwt. railway terms.

Seeds are quiet all round. Linseed we still quote at Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-2. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed is Rs. 6, Brown Cawnpore Rs. 4-15 per cwt.

Freights continue dull and inactive, but steady in the matter of rates, which we quote as follows :—

			Forward.
Liverpool ....Ready.	18-9	new scale.	18-9
Continent....... "	20		
Open Charter.. "	20		
Havre .... "	20		
Antwerp .... "	20		
Marseilles....... "	25 at 2 ex.		
Trieste-Venice. "	20 at 2 "		

Coals show no improvement. The balance of the cargo of Cardiff by the Peveril, in harbour, has been sold at Rs. 14-8 alongside. For future shipment Rs. 15-8 is the nominal quotation.

Exchange has been quiet at unaltered rates, the day having been almost a blank, so far as business is concerned. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.........	1-6 13-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1-6 25-32d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1-6⅞d.	
Credits, 3 months' sight	1-6 15-16d.	
France, 3 months' sight	2·00⅞	

Government Paper has shown a much stronger feeling to-day, and Fours have advanced to Rs. 98¾, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 100¼.

Shares are firm with an improving tendency. Bank of Bombays are in request at Rs. 726½, National Banks have improved to Rs. 103. In Spinning and Weaving Mills a firmer tone is apparent. Manockjee Petits have risen to Rs. 1,105, Queen to Rs. 725, Khatao Muckonjee to Rs. 840. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.......	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	726½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820xd
Bank of Madras.......	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank............	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£8
National Bank of India................	37,320	£ 250		do.	103

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	96
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	650
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,0 0	100	100	...	14
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,...	Rs. 30	865
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	710
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	530
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
City of Bombay.........	600	1,000	1,000	..	660
D. Spinning	3,000	2,...	2,000	..	175
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0..	1,	..	165
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	5..	5..	Rs. 25	735
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,...	1,...	25	565
Golam Baba S. Co. ..	...,000	50	50	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	110
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,0	1,00	Rs. 40	752½
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	500	50	70	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,0	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	50	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,00	1,.0	—	910
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	400	..	432½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,34	5	50	Rs. 40	55..
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1.00	1.00	Rs 30	1,007½
Khandeish..	750	1.00	1.00	Rs 30	830
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1.00	1.0	Rs. 40	840
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	141
Madras United	500	1.00	1.00	160	2,30..
Mahalukshmi	650	1.00	1.0	Rs. 35	590
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1.00	1,00	Rs. 25	1,105
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	187½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1.00	1.00	Rs. 50	1,365
National Spinning....	600	1,00	1.00	—	530
Nizaum Cotton Cleaning Co , Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	102xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern ... riental	1 500	1,00	1,..	Rs. 20	985
	5,725	625	625	Rs. 1	495
Pareil S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 1	125
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	250	250	6½	170
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	130
Queen Spinning.......	800	1,00	1, 00		725
Ripon......................	841	1,00	1,0	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1.00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,5..0
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,315
Soonderdas	650	1,0	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	360
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills.........	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	1750 £137xd
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	£114xd

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 28th July as compared with that for the 21st July :—

Liabilities.	July 21. Rs. A. P.	July 28. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,58,181 4 4	41,58,181 4 4
Treasury Balance	2,22,34,686 11 4	2,14,16,834 7 2
Other Deposits	2,61,89,470 1 5	2,66,77,798 0 5
Bank Post Bills, &c......	4,19,795 4 1	5,86,655 8 0
Sundries....................	13,09,888 6 8	12,74,093 13 2
Rs...	7,43,12,021 11 10	7,41,13,563 1 1
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	68,87,423 12 0	69,61,812 0 0
Other authorized Invtmts	45,35,750 0 0	45,34,312 8 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	83,91,404 11 2	73,46,068 12 6
Credits on do. ..	79,41,041 7 3	78,77,878 13 9
Bills Discounted.........	1,48,04,512 3 1	1,51,52,891 13 9
Balances with other Banks	1,92,173 14 8	1,45,024 0 9
Bullion	35,607 1 9	35,607 1 9
Dead Stock	11,55,877 6 0	11,55,913 13 1
Stamps	8 886 1 0	8,941 0 0
Sundries.....................	8,91,205 2 8	8,84,852 7 2
Cash at Head Office......	1,28,31,479 5 1	1,34,44,150 0 0
Do. at Branches	1,66,36,630 11 2	1,62,66,080 10 4
Rs...	7,43,12,021 11 10	7,41 13,563 1 1

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SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

Shelf	No.	Title.	Author.
		Room A.	
207	33	Gordon's Journal at Khartoum	A. E. Hake.
20	24-25	Nun omar and Impey	Sir J. F. Stephen.
140	21	Burlesque Plays & Poems.	Morley's Universal Library.
241	11	Memoir of General Briggs.	Major E. Bell.
		Room B.	
4	10	By Shore and Sedge......	Bret-Harte.
16	19	I say No.....................	W. Collins.
37	5	For One Man's Pleasure..	N. F. Harrison.
38	21	In Peril of H s Life, &c...	E. Gaboriau.
47	4	The Threatening Eye......	E. F. Knight.
66	2	Jack's Courtship...........	W. C. Russell.
87	11	Struck Down................	H. Smart.
95	19	Dick Netherby..............	L. B. Walford.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SCOTT—July 2, at Bath, suddenly, from inflammation, Mabel Emily Scott, aged 13, the only child of Mrs. Harriet Scott, of Green-street, Enfield Highway, Essex, widow of the late Captain John Scott, Bombay Commissariat Department.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

LINN-PEREIRA—August 2nd, at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. Mr. Thomas Arthur Linn-Pereira, Assistant Superintendent, Prince's Dock, aged 51 years and 9 months. Deeply regretted. (Madras papers, please copy.)

STACE—July 31, at Nandode, Guzerat, Arthur George Konrad, third son of Major E. V. Stace, Bo. S. C., aged 10 months.

WALKER—July 30, at the Shahibagh, Ahmedabad, Annie Amelia Travis (Bunnie), dearly loved child of J. W. and A. C. Walker.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BOLTON—July 26, at Gya, Emily Constance, infant daughter of C. W. Bolton, C. S.

CARNEGY—July 27, at Lucknow, Oudh, P. A. D. Carnegy, Barrister-at-Law, aged 30 years.

CHRESTIEN—July 25, at Bagaha, Champarun, of cholera, Nina Louisa Victoria, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Chrestien, aged 6 years, 11 months, and 3 days.

DOUGLAS—July 28, at Calcutta, General Charles Douglas, R. A. (Retired list) aged 71.

ROSSENROADE—July 24, at Shillong, Lucy Agnes, wife of W. C. Rossenroade, late Deputy Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1885.

The vehement attack upon the Secretary of State by the Conservative organ, will, no doubt, give rise—like the terrible curse in the legend —to no little surprise, but in this case also no one will be one penny the worse. To charge Lord Randolph Churchill with ignorance and incapacity, and predict that he will be the means of irreparably injuring the Conservative party, cannot harm his lordship, when the public bear in mind that the self-same paper, scarcely four weeks since, pronounced the appointment of Lord Randolph to the Secretaryship for India to be a very good one, and prophesied that he would undoubtedly display the qualities of a capable administrator. What has happened in the interval to invalidate the first opinion, and to justify the second? The public will like to know what is the real meaning of this sudden denunciation by the party organ of a party leader whom it honoured with its confidence so recently. The inference will probably be that there are dissensions in the Cabinet already, and that the *Standard* has been induced to raise a cry to throw Lord Randolph Churchill overboard, remembering the fatal facility with which that operation succeeded in his own hands when Sir Stafford Northcote was to be sacrificed for some not very well-defined object. The relations of the *Standard* with the Conservatives, have been for years past involved and peculiar. There was a mutual repulsion between that journal and Lord Beaconsfield. It is already forgotten that Lord Beaconsfield's popularity was of very recent growth. Until the unexpected result of Mr. Gladstone's appeal to the country in 1874 brought the Conservatives into office, it was the constant theme of Conservatives that the apathy of their leader, and his want of an intelligible policy, were disheartening and ruining the party. There was no primrose cult at that time. Mr. Disraeli's ill-will to the *Standard* was due to the fact that it resisted strenuously his "educational" efforts to improve old Conservatism out of existence. Lord Beaconsfield did not forget this. When the great coup of the Protectorate over Asiatic Turkey and the acquisition of Cyprus as a place of arms had to be proclaimed to astonished England, the tremendous news was made known through the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*, and not in those of the Conservative organ. That was one of a series of slights which were felt and resented. The *Standard* steadily emphasised its independence of the party as such, and took up a patronising air towards the Conservative leaders, warning them of the existence of a great public who care nothing for merely artificial political organisations and traditional catchwords, which had lost nearly all their meaning for modern ears. Lord Randolph Churchill improved on this teaching by trying to put together a democratic platform from which to address the wider public. Possibly the success which has so far attended his lordship's efforts in this direction, has disgusted the *Standard*, which, does not want a new Disraeli to "educate" the Conservatives into ways which would take them altogether out of reach of the old landmarks. Not that the *Standard* under its present direction indulges in any superstitious reverence for old Conservatism. Quite the contrary ; it aspires to remodel it on lines different from those which the Fourth Party has sketched out. If the attack upon the Secretary of State for India be the outcome of an ascertained incompatibility between Lord Salisbury and his irrepressible young colleague, it will be a portent, the full meaning of which will be manifested during the elections in November. We may look for a breach between the Tory Democrats and the official Conservatives similar to that between the Radicals and Liberals.

The death of the Mahdi will supply the best test of his claims to greatness. It remains to be seen whether, now that the Mahdi has died, Mahdi-ism will continue an important influence in the history of the world. Mahomed in his lifetime only extended his power over the Arabian peninsula, but before the death of Omar, his second successor, the Mahomedans had subjugated Syria, Persia, and Egypt, and had built fourteen hundred mosques in the territory they had conquered. The Mahdi's position at the time of his death was not very different from that of the great Mahomed when he expired at Medina in his sixty-third year. Three years before his death Mahomed entered as a conqueror Mecca, the spiritual capital of Arabia, and soon after that event the whole of Arabia from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf submitted to his lieutenants. The Mahdi's triumph at Khartoum, if we draw a parallel between him and his great predecessor, corresponds to Mahomed's entry into Mecca. Both events came towards the end of the two careers they crowned with the halo of success. If the Mahdi had to contend with rival Mahdis in the last year of his life, Mahomed had also to bequeath to his successors the task of subduing two rival claimants to prophetic inspiration who had arisen in Arabia before he died. But the main point of agreement in the history of the two men is that each on his own side of the Red Sea succeeded, by religious teaching and successful warfare, in uniting into one nation the valiant Arabian tribes, who before had in spite of their valour been prevented by internal discord from playing any influential part in the history of the world. What were the results of this union of the Arab tribes in the beginning of the Mahomedan era is written in history. "Soldiers like these," writes Sismondi, referring to the Arabians of Mahomed's time, "known only as robbers of the desert, had never inspired any serious fears either in the Romans or the Persians, even in the times of the greatest distresses of either empire. Yet these desert robbers attacked both empires at once, and overthrew both in a few years. Their weapons were precisely the same; their souls alone were changed. The spectacle had never before been witnessed (let us hope that it may never again be witnessed) of a great and entire nation forgetting the present world, and occupied solely with the world to come, while at the same time it displayed all the worldly qualities, the most consummate policy, the most intrepid bravery, the most indefatigable activity." Is this alarming spectacle to be witnessed again in the nineteenth century? Will the similarity to be observed between the lives of Mahomed, son of Abdullah, and Mahomed Achmet, be continued in the events subsequent to their death? It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Mahdi-ism, like Mahomedanism immediately after the founder's death, will become a great conquering power, or will the only result be a reformed Mahomedan kingdom in the Soudan, such as Mahomed el Wahab established on the other side of the Red Sea?

The creation of a great aggressive Mahomedan Power might at first sight be regarded as out of the question. But in history the unexpected is always happening. Would any intelligent person in the seventh century, who happened to have heard of the rise of a prophet in Arabia, have ever supposed that the new religious movement would have any effect on the civilised world? Yet, only eight years after Mahomed's death a Mahomedan general had subdued Egypt, and captured by force of arms the great city of Alexandria, with its four thousand palaces, four thousand baths, four hundred theatres, &c. The Delta of Egypt is more accessible from the Soudan than from Arabia. Once arrived in Egypt, Mahdi-ism would immediately become far more formidable from the control of all the wealth and munitions of war to be found in the country, and from the large number of Egyptian and other recruits that the prestige of such a conquest would gather round the banners of the invading Arabs. Nor let it be thought that Egyptian soldiers must always necessarily be as inefficient as those that were massacred like sheep under the command of General Baker. Then they were fighting unwillingly under Christian commanders against Mahomedan foes. Under the circumstances we are supposing they would be infected by the fanatic zeal of their Arabian allies, and might show the same valour. This was what happened in the early history of Mahomedanism. The Syrians and Egyptians who were conquered by Amru and Khaled were notoriously effeminate and unwarlike, but when they were converted to the religion of their conquerors they suddenly became as valiant as the Arabs who had so easily subdued them. Indeed a similar transformation has been effected in our own days in the case of the Soudanese themselves. A few days ago they were unable to make head against those very Egyptian soldiers, whom they can now slaughter with so little difficulty. If the same transformation should ever extend to the Mahomedans along the shores of the Mediterranean, it would constitute a grave danger not only for the English in Egypt, but also for the French in Algiers, and the Turks in Syria. The danger from militant Mahomedanism is by no means imaginary. It is well known that a great Mahomedan revival is taking place in many quarters of the world, and nowhere is this revival more conspicuous than in Central Africa, where its reality is attested not only by the enthusiastic support given to the Mahdi, but also by the eight or ten millions of Africans that have, according to English official reports, been converted to Islam. If all the late converts to Mahomedanism, with the intense zeal that usually characterises proselytes, should make common cause with the fanatics that have already embraced the Mahdi's doctrines, the whole Mahomedan population of Africa might conceivably be carried away with the same enthusiasm, and burst in one great aggressive wave against the Christians who have established themselves in Egypt, Algiers, and elsewhere along the southern coast of the Mediterranean. We do not ourselves believe that anything of the kind is likely to come to pass, but Lord Wolseley when he recommended the retention of Dongola on account of the struggle that would have eventually to be fought out either with the Mahdi or, as he added, with Mahdi-ism, expressed his conviction that even the Mahdi's death would not destroy his influence. The extent of the Mahdi's posthumous power will depend mainly upon the impression that his career has made and the ability of his immediate successors. The Mahomedan world is now in such a state of excited anticipation of a great deliverer, that if the Mahdi after a career of brilliant and uninterrupted success had left his authority to an enthusiastic and able successor, his doctrines might be spread by fire and sword and conversion over a considerable portion of the globe. But, although he has done a great work by uniting together as one nation most of the Soudan tribes, it must be confessed that his life was after all, like that of ordinary men, a chequered succession of triumphs and defeats. He gained great glory by the defeat of General Hicks, and the capture of El Obeid and Khartoum. But on the other hand an immense number of his very bravest followers must have perished in three years of sanguinary conflict. It is recorded that, when he first attacked El Obeid in person, he made desperate assaults on three successive days, but on each occasion was repulsed with great slaughter, losing 10,000 men in killed, while the Egyptian loss was only put down at 288. His armies must have suffered severely also in the battles against General Hicks, and in the capture of the various Egyptian garrisons scattered through the Saudan. But his heaviest losses were when he was opposed in his rebellion by more formidable enemies. The events that had brought England into Egypt, though they made the first steps in his rebellion more easy, proved eventually a great misfortune to him. The presence of British troops in Lower Egypt entailed upon his followers defeat in five sanguinary pitched battles, and it must have been very ruinous to his prophetic reputation that his consecrated banners brought victory only against Egyptians, but were powerless to command success opposed even to inferior numbers of European soldiers. He promised his followers to take Khartoum, and fulfilled his promise after a long delay, which made the triumph seem the greater, as he seized his prey just when the advance of the expeditionary force seemed almost to have snatched it from his grasp. But on the other hand, he professed his intention of visiting Cairo and Mecca and now that his premature death has prevented him from carrying out these projects his prophetic reputation may suffer and doubts hang over the reality of his mission. The Mahdi's career in itself can only be said to have been partially successful, and unless the successor who has taken his place at the head of affairs should prove to have the organising power of an Omar, combined with the warlike powers and skill of a Khaled, an invasion of Egypt from the south is not to be apprehended for the present.

The statement of Lord Randolph Churchill that railway material is accumulated at Quetta, so that the railway can be extended to Kandahar whenever necessary, will doubtless be taken as a confirmation of the impression that a cantonment will be forthwith established at Kandahar. But if we mistake not railway material has been accumulated for some years past with a view to the eventual completion of the Kandahar railway. It may be doubted if the materials at Quetta have been much augmented since this Government took office. Nothing has been really changed in respect to the frontier railway works in progress within the last month or two. The Hurnai railway being found to be more difficult than was originally estimated, the Bolan line is being pushed forward with all energy. It was taken in hand immediately after the Rawal Pindi Conference, and a good deal has been done. But it is not possible to utilise that route yet for the accumulation of additional stores beyond to serve in the construction of the railway from Quetta to Kandahar. When the Bolan line is completed, it can be used for that or any other purpose. As for the establishment of a cantonment at Kandahar, that operation, it is to be hoped, will not be undertaken unless the Russians make some new aggression upon Afghan territory, and until the completion of the Bolan railway render possible the speedy construction of the line to Kandahar.

A correspondent, writing from Quetta, gives us some interesting details of the actual state of things in a station which used to be vaunted as a perfect sanitarium—before we occupied it. He says :—Cholera, we thought, was leaving us, and though the troops at Graski are very well, those at Zergoom, Kutch, and Quetta itself appear to be as bad as ever. This morning the quartermaster of the 47th—Donelly—died, leaving nine children and a wife behind him. The 47th have now lost eighteen men, and the 43rd fifty-three The 14th Native Infantry, in the Pishin, have lost about seventeen, and the native regiment in Quetta only five or six. The latter suffer mostly from fever and dysentery, especially those who have been lately in the Bolan at Rindli, Kirta, and Kundalani. These latter, I hear, are thorough wrecks, and for a long time will not be able to crawl out of hospital. Altogether the season has been a very sickly one indeed, and hardly any one has escaped some kind of illness. They are at last going to build huts for the followers, who last year mostly passed the winter in holes in the banks of the nullahs. These holes they covered over with tent-flys ; and how they did not all die no one knows. It is a great pity the huts were not erected before, for it is a most expensive thing to Government, this dying off of camp followers. Not only do we lose the men themselves, but the great hardships they have to undergo and the consequently high rate of mortality among them deter others from joining. So even in a monetary point of view it is a mistake to neglect them, for the rate of wages enormously increases, while the number willing to come even for these large wages decreases in more than an inverse ratio. Still the right thing is being done now, and it is possible that the turn of the sepoy may yet come, and he may get water-proof lines and some kind of cot to sleep on, so as to be saved from pneumonia and other diseases during the intense cold of winter. More unlikely things have happened. As it is, you have no idea of the intense dislike all natives have of this place.

The Bombay Mounted Rifles are beginning to be impatient at the delay which has occurred in sanctioning their uniform and providing them with equipment and instructors. They would probably have been content to wait a little longer but for the fact that the Madras Corps, whose organisation we believe was sanctioned within a day or two of theirs, are already in uniform and at work. The movement has been taken up in Bombay with such spirit, and so satisfactory an enrolment was made, that it seems a pity that there should be any delay in the measures necessary for the force getting to work. The members want to begin, and we have no doubt that the Government, when they learn that there is some feeling here on the subject, will do their best to accelerate the necessary arrangements.

Sir Frederic Roberts intends, before entering upon the duties of Commander-in-Chief, in November next, to pay a short visit to England. He and Lady Roberts will go home, by the Mirzapore, on the 18th instant.

PARISIAN TOPICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, July 10.

Vigorous preparations are being made for the due celebration of the National Fête, on Monday next, the 14th July. Important additions will be made to the usual attractions, though it is difficult to imagine anything more splendid of the kind than the show of last year. Such affairs are usually heralded with an extravagant use of adjectives ; on the principle, no doubt, that the pleasures of anticipation exceed those of realisation. All the world (*tout le monde*) expects the most magnificent demonstration that ever dazzled the eyes of mankind, from the days of our great ancestors in the garden of Eden to the present hour—something absolutely without parallel in the history of the race. The enjoyment of this prospect is ... It will last up to a late hour on Monday night. This is practically of some importance. T... is made up to a large extent of a series of illusions ... People from the other world," the great American ...volution by Colonel Olcott, when he acted as Commissioner in New England for the *New York Sun* ... clever publications of the late editor of the *Pioneer* and the writings of the renowned Madame Blavatsky, as well as those of some distinguished members of the Bengal Civil Service, all testify to this truth of experience. One of the principal events of Monday will be the review of 10,000 boys of the school battalions. The march past will take place in the Place de la République. Conceive the military enthusiasm now stirring the blood of those ten thousand youthful warriors, who are taught to repeat without a pause the list of French victories, several hundred feet long, inscribed on the masonry of the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile. And imagine the feelings of the thousands of papas and mammas who are to witness the evolutions of their progeny in uniform. Reviews of real soldiers will be held early in the morning in the Champs Elysées, on the Place du Trône, and out at Versailles. The official part of the day's fête will close with the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Voltaire on the Quai Malaqu is.

The illuminations at night, the posters say, are to be on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. Besides the vast extent of Government buildings, the Trocadéro Palace, with the cascade and fountains, is to be illuminated, with colours, in the fairylike style of last year. The most important of the firework displays will take place in the Champs de Mars, which fronts the Trocadéro, on Lake Daumesnil in the Forest of Vincennes, at Montsouris, and on the Buttes Chaumont, the unrivalled ornamental park with hills, valleys, viaducts, towers, and bridges, at the east-end of Paris. From this much-admired spot, the creation of Baron Haussmann under direction of Napoleon III., there is one of the finest views of Paris as a whole—a view not inferior to that from the Terrace at St. Cloud in the opposite environs. The effect of illuminations depends much upon the weather. The last few nights have been clear and almost cloudless. The heat during the day has been nearly equal to that of Bombay ; but the atmosphere of Paris is remarkably dry, and, except after violent exercise, "mopping" is not required.

I mentioned in a former letter that sixty millions sterling are needed to square up the national accounts. In this emergency, it has been thought worth while to look a little into the details of receipts and expenditure. Indeed, so far back as 1882, a special committee was appointed to overhaul the accounts of the railway companies, with a result which ought to show the necessity of vigilance where fraud on a great scale is so easy in the absence of strict supervision. What result? Only this, that the Minister of War has been authorised to recover (at the point of the bayonet?) nineteen millions of francs from the various railways. In order to discover these interesting defalcations, it was necessary to examine 600,000 documents. Now laziness is a besetting sin of nearly all mankind. It is like the queen-bee of the hive, the mother of innumerable others of similar species. But the little busy bee improves the shining hour, as Dr. Watts correctly observes ; whereas the children of laziness improve nothing but the chances of the children of industry. More than half the failures in business, and probably as great a proportion of frauds upon the public revenue, are the consequence of self-indulgent indolence and somnolence on the part of those who ought to be very wide awake. What is stolen by thieves and robbers, such as the police are supposed to control, is as a drop in the ocean to what is spirited away every year under the forms of documents bound with red tape. In China, I believe, the tape is yellow, but equally the covering of a multitude of sins. How much of the sixty millions sterling required to square the French budget is honestly due? Sedan proved that millions which were supposed to have been expended in rendering the French army thoroughly equipped and thoroughly efficient, had gone into the pockets of gentlemen who ought to have been conveyed to New Caledonia at the public expense, or pensioned by Government, as a matter of economy, to keep their hands from picking and stealing. Happily you have nothing of this sort in India.

By the way, a very vexatious kind of fraud is at present being practised upon foreigners in France, as well as upon Frenchmen. Shiploads of counterfeit coins appear to be in circulation. You offer a five-franc piece to a cabby. He calls a policeman, and hands you over to the authorities for circulating false coin, of which unconsciously, but unfortunately, you have been the possessor. There is a printed statement of the marks by which you may detect counterfeit five franc pieces with the effigy of Charles X, dated 1829 ; and one-franc pieces with the effigy of Napoleon III., dated 1863 ; and fifty-centime pieces with the effigy of the same worthy, dated 1863, 1865, and 1867. In the last case "the lettering on the reverse is more raised than in genuine coins of the same years." How interesting and useful ! And how delightful to have the privilege of applying this information five hundred times a day, if you are travelling, or buying, or expending money, or receiving it in any circumstances whatever ! It may be a saving of character, if not of money, to hire a detective "bobby," or a money-changer's clerk, or some other expert, to go about with you, at a guinea a day with board and lodging, rather than run the risks to which, through ignorance of shades of difference, you may be exposed.

At Monte Carlo when gamesters are on the brink of ruin, they become reckless. I do not affirm that the Republican Government of France, under whose protection I pen these lines, is in a similar position. But there may be no harm in my directing attention, in a friendly way, to what looks a little like the recklessness which often is followed by suicide. Keeping in mind the sixty millions sterling, will it surprise your readers in Chandernagore to learn that a scheme for the entertainment of the Paris public is now under consideration, which, if carried out, will cost not less than fr. 2,000,000,000, or eighty millions sterling? The Minister of Commerce and M. Antonin Proust inspected yesterday a model in relief, representing the whole of the rue St Antoine and the Bastille, as they stood in 1789. The proposal is to reproduce the old street as an annexe to the 1889 Exhibition, if the Republic should last so long. Its site would be along the Pont des Invalides and a part of the Quai d'Orsay. Artisans in the dress of the period would ply their various trades in the shops, according to the methods known at the time. This would be an imitation of what was done lately at South Kensington, and the estimated expense is what I have stated. It is easy to calculate roughly what the receipts at the forthcoming Exhibition would require to be, in order to meet the outlay upon works of which the proposed street would form only an annexe. The question arises, if the Republic should survive till the Exhibition of 1889, will she survive the expenditure upon it?

One might naturally suppose that certain French journalists, who are airing the merits and grievances of Olivier Pain, had recently escaped from an asylum for the insane. The Syndical Society of Republican Journalists has sent a deputation to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, informing him of the intention of the Society to prosecute Lord Wolseley and Captain Smith in the British courts for having offered a reward for the head of their friend Olivier Pain ; and a revolutionary newspaper, the *Maratiste*, opens a subscription to-day for "Wolseley's head," promising 100 francs as its own contribution. This is the French way—rather, let me say, the communistic way—of thanking Lord Wolseley for kindly going out of his way to apprise Olivier Pain's friends of the rumour of his death. Nobody, so far as I can learn, set a price upon the gentleman's head, and it is believed that he still carries his head upon his shoulders, and a busy tongue in his head. What will be thought of the sapient Syndicate, should they discover that the good Olivier is making hay where the sun shines, and advertising himself in the shadow of Lord Wolseley, with an eye to business? The coming nostrum, the "Wolseley Pain Destroyer," may be, in process of time, a formidable rival to the world-renowned "Perry Davis Pain Destroyer." Who bids for the patent?

The secularisation of the Panthéon is almost complete. The cross still glitters in the July sun on the summit of the dome ; but the altars, the pulpit, the stalls, and the confessional boxes are piled in an unsightly manner behind the great church, waiting probably to be taken to the auction-mart in the rue Druot. At the Cirque d'Hiver a few days ago Père Hyacinthe addressed an immense crowd on the secularisation of the Panthéon. The Père is the greatest orator in France, if not in Europe, and a sincere patriot, bent on restoring the liberties of the old Gallican Church, which, he maintains, have been sacrificed by the Roman see. Naturally he makes many enemies in affirming what he believes, and in denouncing the revolutionary spirit as incompatible with the principles of the Christian religion, as well as ruinous to the nation. On the occasion referred to the eloquent Père thundered and lightened against the unpatriotic, unphilosophical, and sacrilegious proposal to tear down the cross from the building which sheltered the remains of St. Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris, and those of Victor Hugo. He protested against the idea that the great national uprising in 1789 was irreligious. This caused considerable uproar, which increased tenfold when, continuing ... asked, "Must not the cross be ... full ten minu... summit of the Panthéon ?" For ... fusion, some shouting ... scene of wild con- "Non ! non !" After the rou... and others themselves hoarse, he was able to ... only for a minute. When he began to say ... but barbarians like Attila"—a tremendous ... arose. Amid the din the orator was heard ... "You cannot place another emblem above ... cross." (A voice—"Why not a weatherc... Father Hyacinthe : "You see that you hav... other emblem." Another voice,—"And the nat... al flag")—"Yes," continued the Père, "I love ... reverence the national flag ; but it is only ... emblem of our country. The cross is the sa... symbol of the Fatherland of mankind. Bu... what you will, you cannot prevent the Pant... from being beatified with the cross. You ... tear it down from the roof, but it is embodi... the structure, which, you may perceive, is in ... form of a Greek cross." After fresh uproar, ... gled with applause, he proceeded, amid cons... interruption, to denounce revolutionary fanat... as Ultramontanism reversed. "The cross ! ... forget the tears it has dried, the devotion it h... spired. (Ironical laughter.) If you do not b... me, hear your great poet, Victor Hugo. To ... the cross would be the act of criminals and ma... (Fresh uproar.) But it will survive, and d... attempts to overthrow it. (Shouts, "We sh... —"*nous verrons ! nous verrons !*") The close ... address was greeted with applause, mingled ... hooting. The Père once more rushed ... tribune, and exclaimed, "*La croix, je vous ... c'est la liberté.*" It was an extraordinary ... which none of those who were present ca... forget.

A letter from Mr. Bright to the De... Frédéric Passy has been published here i... The writer promises Europe "perpetu... if the nations would only embrace ... "The national resources," he says, "... devoured by the insatiable exigencies of ... and those who live by it." If this state ... be long continued, Mr. Bright believes ... populations will rise and sweep away t... ages who occupy thrones, and the preten... men who govern in their name." Cheer... for royal families and political magna... the prospect of getting rid of "militari... at present seem remote. But earthqu... place at times in most unexpected places ... when people are feeling perfectly secur... map of Europe has been changed in a week ... our own time. Revolutions of opinion have ... place quite suddenly on a variety of important subjects. Who knows but what Mr. Bright calls "militarism" may come to an end like a troubled dream, leaving people to be happy for ever after, like the lovers at the end of a good story? Oh, for the United States of Europe !

A FABLE.

AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED TO RANDY.

There once was a pig,
Not by any means big,
But about the least in the world,
With a turned-up nose,
And with turned-out toes,
And a tail delightfully curled.

In its sty it sat,
And began to grow fat,
And was great in its own little e...
And it grunted and squeaked,
And it squealed, and it shrieked,
Till the neighbourhood rang wi...

And the farmer heard,
The clamour absurd.
And ran to see what was th...
And there in the sty
His pig did espy,
Grown decidedly bigg...

"Well, you're fat...
He exclaimed ...
I prefer a pig...
So he lugged ou...
And took the pi...
Because it had...

. The above fable wa... tion in to-day's issue o... the Telegraph Depart... to save time we giv...

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 1.

The Australian mail arrived this morning.

The debate on the address in the Victorian Parliament was brought to a close on July 2, after a protracted discussion. The Premier ably defended the policy of the Government. Referring to the inaction of Lord Derby when warned of the intentions of Germany, he said it was the most melancholy and marvellous example of political imbecility recorded in history.

The Victoria revenue returns for the quarter ended June 30 are very satisfactory. The revenue, for the first time in the history of the Colony, reaches over six millions.

A conference will shortly be held at Melbourne between the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria on the subject of federal naval defence.

A proposal for a federal ocean mail-service is being discussed.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Melbourne and in various parts of the Colony at 2 a. m. on the 3rd July. In some places it was very severe. No shock so severe has been felt for many years.

A company is being formed to prospect for gold in the south-eastern portion of New Guinea. Major Scratchley consents to the expedition on certain conditions.

The experiment in deep gold mining has proved very successful. A large yield of gold has been found at a depth of two thousand feet at Sandhurst.

Six-penny telegrams have been adopted in Victoria.

A sensation has been caused in Melbourne by an exposé in which Mr. Richardson, a member of Parliament and ex-Minister of Lands, is concerned. He is charged with using his position to favour a relative.

A public banquet was given by the citizens at Sydney to Colonel Richardson and officers of the New South Wales Contingent. The majority of the Contingent have been discharged with a bonus of two months' pay. The remainder are added to the permanent artillery. In applications for Government employment preference will be given to members of the Contingent.

The Patriotic Fund now amounts to over £34,000.

The revenue of New South Wales shows an increase of over £900,000. The Government have resolved to place a loan of five-and-a-half millions on the London market.

The Queensland Ministry propose to provide additional representation for certain parts of the Colony. The revenue of the Colony shows an increase of over £150,000.

The South Australia revenue returns show a deficit of nearly £300,000.

The Governor of the Colony has been thrown from his horse, but was only slightly injured.

Gold has been found in the Colony.

The Government of Tasmania intend to introduce a Bill dealing comprehensively with the defence of the Colony. Compulsory service will be enforced where the prescribed number of men are not enrolled.

In the New Zealand Parliament Sir George Grey moved a motion of want of confidence in the Ministry, but it was negatived by a large majority, though most of the speakers condemned the Government.

Mr. W. Taylor, formerly a leading merchant at Wellington, has been convicted of wholesale misappropriations of trust money.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 1.

The Rev. Arthur Finn has been appointed Minor Chaplain in Bengal.

Mr. Man, Assistant at Port Blair, has been granted two months and thirty days' leave.

Mr. Blathwayt is appointed head-master of the Mayo College, Ajmere.

The Viceroy is pleased to attach Honorary Lieutenant Nawab Narzemudin Khan to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Captain Wace becomes Commandant of the 4th Mountain Battery, *vice* Captain Campbell.

Lieutenant McMahon is admitted a probationer of the Staff Corps, and is posted to the 1st Sikhs.

Colonel Ward, of the Staff Corps, has been granted two months' extension.

Mr. Dennys, of the Military Works Department, takes twelve months' leave, and is transferred to the Public Works Accounts Department.

Major Oldham and Lieutenant-Colonel Grierson exchange appointments.

Mr. Harold, of Hyderabad, is attached temporarily to the N.-W. P.

Mr. Wilson is appointed on duty in connection with the Sind Peshin Railway.

Messrs. Williams and Brand exchange appointments.

The services of Mr. Warde are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr. Walker, of Assam, is granted a year's furlough.

Lieutenant Norton, R.E., is promoted to be first-grade Assistant Engineer.

INDIAN AND IMPORTED STORES.

The Department of Finance shows that in 1883-84 the substitution of Indian-manufactured stores for imported stores has been 80 per cent. larger than in the previous year.

THE BURMAH COURTS AMENDMENT ACT.

An Act to amend the Burma Courts Act is published. The Chief Commissioner may direct the jurisdiction vested in the Recorder to be vested in the Judge and Deputy Commissioners of the Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein towns, the Recorder having the power of disposing of any important case in his own court. The Chief Commissioner may transfer cases pending in the Recorder's Court to the Judicial Commissioner.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL COURT'S BILL.

The Central Provinces Civil Court's Bill is published. It has been referred to a Select Committee.

THE CAMPS OF EXERCISE.

The camps of exercise will be held at Kurnal and Lahore, instead of at Delhi and Umballa. They are to be conducted on a war footing, and no ladies will be allowed to be present.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Afghan Boundary Commission still occupy their former encampment. The members are in good health. Survey operations are being steadily continued.

THE GILGIT MISSION.

Colonel Lockhart succeeded in crossing the Kamri pass on the 13th July, after a very severe march. On the crest of the Pass, the snow was found to be 34 inches deep. The baggage mules went over carrying saddles, only the baggage being transferred in Kashmere to ponies and palki coolies. Colonel Lockhart expects to reach Gilgit on the 27th July.

CHOLERA IN BELUCHISTAN.

Information has been received from Beluchistan of the outbreak of cholera in the camp of the Khan of Khelat in the Mulla Pass, while on its way to Khelat. Two hundred deaths are reported to have taken place, including those of the Khan's mother, Nawab Muhammad Khan, his chief Minister, and several chiefs of position. The Khan has arrived in safety at Khelat.

THE *PUNJAB GAZETTE*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUG. 1.

On return from furlough in October next, Lieutenant-Colonel Grey, C. S. I., Deputy Commissioner, will be posted to the Hussar district, *vice* Mr. Ogilvie, who is transferred to Jhelum in the place of Colonel Parsons, retiring from the service.

Mr. Donie, of the Settlement Department, is granted privilege leave for one-and-a-half month, being relieved by Mr. T. Y. Kennedy.

Mr. Maconochie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, is granted two-and-a-half months' leave.

Mr. R. M. Dane, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Jullunder, will be transferred to Gurgaon on Major Wood's return from leave, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi holding charge of Gurgaon till Mr. Dane arrives.

THE ATTOCK AND RAWALPINDI FORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUG. 1.

Major Kennedy, of the 99th Regiment, Commandant at Fort Attock, goes on privilege leave early in August. He will be relieved by Captain Alexander, of the same regiment. The garrison battery at Campbellpore is shortly to be moved into Rawal Pindi Fort, the guns for which have arrived and are now being mounted.

STRANGE CHARGE OF LIBEL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 2.

Judgment was given yesterday in the defamation case of Mr. Hare, lessee of the Cocos Island, *vs.* Mr. Grant, his former manager. Mr. Grant had written to the Chief Commissioner, attributing the deaths of some coolies on the island to starvation and neglect of the lessee to send a proper supply of provisions. Mr. Hare proved that he had sent ample supplies, and that if these proved insufficient they must have been wasted in the island. He had had money disputes with his accuser, and thought in consequence that his letter to the Chief Commissioner was false and malicious. It was held that the communication was privileged, and the accused was consequently acquitted.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

A Burman advocate named Maoobin has been sentenced to imprisonment for breach of trust. It seems that he held money with the knowledge of the judge which should have been paid into court. The latter was removed to a new station, and it was thought that the prosecution of the advocate was making him the scapegoat of the court's own delinquency. No evidence was brought that he had used the money, which he paid into court directly it was ordered.

OPENING OF A MADRESSA AT JUNAGHUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGHUR, AUG. 2.

The ceremony of opening the Mohobut Madressa was performed yesterday on behalf of H. H. the Nawab Saheb. The Dewan (Mr. Haridas) having explained to the large gathering the object for which it was invited, Munshi Kherat Allikhan and the Principal, Moulvi Asharuffali, M. A. of the Calcutta University, delivered speeches at length, recounting the origin and object of the institution, which is founded in memory of H. H. the late Sir Mohobut Khanjee, and is intended to give education to Mahomedan youths, chiefly in Urdu, Persian, and English. Boarding and lodging accommodation will be provided for the students attending the institution, which is to be maintained by the State. The building was constructed at a cost of about sixty thousand rupees by Baxi Saheb Baodinbhai. There were present Prince Edulkhanjee, Vazir Saheb Baodinbhai, Major Hunter, Mr. Lester, the Amir's Sirdars, and officers of the State, as well as the principal members of the Mahomedan community. When the speeches were over, His Highness Nawab Saheb Bahadur Khanjee declared the Madressa open, and the gathering dispersed after the distribution of *pan-sopari*.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

VEHEMENT ATTACK ON LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The *Standard* this morning publishes a leading article vehemently attacking Lord Randolph Churchill as the Secretary of State for India.

The paper charges him with ignorance and incapacity, and points out that his lordship will be the means of irreparably injuring the Conservative party.

THE RAILWAY TO KANDAHAR.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the extension of the Indian frontier railway to Shebo has been sanctioned, and that a large quantity of railway material is now being accumulated at Quetta in case an extension of the line in the direction of Kandahar, at any time, be found necessary.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Replying to a further question, the Secretary of State for India said that he was unable to fix a date on which the Indian Budget will be presented to the House.

AUG. 1.

The Indian Budget will be presented to Parliament on the 6th instant.

THE MEDICAL RELIEF BILL.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The House of Lords last evening read a third time the Medical Relief Bill.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The Lords and Commons have passed a Bill for the naturalisation of Prince Henry of Battenberg as a British subject.

THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS.

The House of Commons has resumed the debate upon the protection of young girls, and has raised the protected age to sixteen years.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

PARIS, AUG. 1.

The Monetary Conference has failed to come to an agreement regarding the method of redistribution of silver coins in the event of the dissolution of the Union.

Belgium has announced that she will probably withdraw from the Union.

THE FRENCH IN THE RED SEA.

The French Chamber of Deputies have approved a vote of credit for the purpose of establishing a coaling station at Obock and a French Protectorate over Tajurrah in the Red Sea.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

MADRID, AUG. 1.

The cholera epidemic in Spain continues unabated.

THE TRIAL OF LOUIS RIEL.

OTTAWA, AUG. 1.

In the case of Louis Riel, the leader of the late rebellion, who has been on his trial for treason, the jury have returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LOND N, JULY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 11-16.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76¾
4½ „ „	77¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
3½ „ Sterling Loan	101⅞
4½ „ French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver	49⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £17,200,000; decrease, £300,000.

Bills discounted, £22,100,000; decrease, £200,000.

Bullion total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £26,100,000; decrease, £200,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 4· per cent.

Arrivals.—Cassius and Rothesay.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(AUGUST 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable. Suakim-Perim still interrupted.

Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Suez line still working imperfectly.

ALTHOUGH the time for the general Municipal elections is far distant, some of the candidates for membership in the Corporation have issued circulars addressed to the ratepayers of Bombay, requesting their suffrages at the forthcoming contest. For the Fort ward, Messrs. Sayani, Hurkisundas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, Duxbury, Underwood and J. M. Cursetjee are in the field, there being five seats. In the Bhuleshwar ward, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and Mr. N. B. Suntook are canvassing for votes. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has come forward for the Parel ward, which he has represented ever since the institution of the new municipal system in Bombay. Mr. Thakersey Muljee and one or two others are working the Mandvi ward. We have not heard of any other movement in this direction.

"THEY are making much ado at Bombay," remarks the *Indian Daily News*, "about a block in the business of the High Court there. Why not transfer a judge temporarily from the Calcutta High Court, where, in spite of the absence of the Chief Justice, their lordships find it difficult to get enough work on the files to make a decent pretence of usefully occupying their time?"

COLONEL ATA-ULLA KHAN, the British Envoy to the Amir, left Peshawar for Kabul on Monday with a party of some forty persons. The Governor of Jellalabad arranges for his reception, and an agent of the Amir will meet him at Lundikhana.

THE Hon. J. B. Peile, M.A., C.S.I., visited the Native Institution at Poona on Saturday morning. The managers presented him with an address of thanks, and the boys chanted Sanskrit and Marathi verses composed in his honour by the learned Shastri of the school, the first letters of the lines, in their order, forming the name of the visitor. Mr. Peile thanked the managers for the reception, and examined the highest class in English. He also inspected the work of the other classes, and expressed high satisfaction with the intelligence of the pupils and the general good order and method of the school.

A SAUGOR correspondent sends us the details of a recent double murder there which may be classed with the Bangalore and Bombay shooting cases. A sepoy of the Madras Native Infantry at that station, suspecting the fidelity of his wife, strangled her during the night, whilst she was asleep. Then, covering the body with a cloth and closing the door of the hut, he went to where the rifles were kept, and, taking his own weapon with two rounds of ball cartridge, started in search of a comrade whose name had been associated with his wife's. Whilst inquiring after the other sepoy, this man came to the building and, also taking his rifle from the rack, sat down at a little distance and commenced to clean it up. The murderer followed, and shot his victim through the head. Death was instantaneous. A preliminary investigation was conducted by the military authorities on the spot, and the man is now awaiting his trial on the charge of double murder.

WE are informed that on Saturday there died at Nowsari a Parsee lady named Bachubai, widow of Dorabjee Nanabhoy Savai, at the advanced age of about 100 years. She survived four generations of her family, and has left behind her six children, thirty-two grand-children, thirty-seven great-grand-children, and eleven great-great-grand-children, in all eighty-six of her lineal descendants

A NEW English journal called the *Times of Goa* is to be started this month, with the chief aim of defending the Padroado.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* makes short work of the contention put forward by the *India Portugueza* that because Portugal spends so many lakhs a year on State dinners and Court ceremonial she is quite able to fulfil the financial obligations necessary to maintain the Padroado. It tersely asks if the Pope is to accept the follies of a spendthrift State as proof of its readiness to meet obligations that it has proved its inability to meet by long default, and it goes on to say:—A Government that does not even pay the interest on its debt, but spends lakhs on State dinners, must necessarily be a very bad paymaster, as officials in Goa know to their sorrow. If Portugal shows a radical inability to cut her coat according to her cloth, she cannot complain if the Holy See will not believe in her ability to maintain the Padroado in India. She has not maintained it decently in the past, nor has she promised to maintain it better in future. Even the paltry sums she does pay in order to keep up the Padroado in British India would be more honestly employed in meeting the just claims of her creditors. British India does not want the Padroado, which she can do much better without. Were Portugal really to spend two lakhs annually in maintaining it, she would simply be cheating her creditors out of two lakhs a year. Not a farthing of the money so spent could be said to be devoted really to charitable or religious objects. Even if they could, nations as well as individuals must be honest before they can pretend to be charitable or generous. The truth is, and we are often told so by Padroadists, that the Royal Patronage is prized as a relic of Protuguese glory and as a privilege. It is a luxury that Portugal cannot afford to pay for. Her creditors have claims upon her, British India has none. She will best satisfy both by resigning privileges to which she is not entitled, and which she cannot support without injustice to those who have staked their money upon her credit.

THE Madras Army, says the *Mail*, will be sorry to lose Sir Frederick Roberts, but it should derive consolation from the knowledge that its destinies will still be watched over, and to a great extent guided by His Excellency. He has endeared himself to crowds of officers, and infused by his own upright example and modest but thorough performance of duty a good tone into all ranks. He has made the acquaintance of every corps forming the Coast Army, and visited every station garrisoned by that army. He has, as a general rule, been happy in his selection of officers for responsible positions. He has warmly identified himself with the prestige of the force under his command, and he has been enabled to contribute materially to the comfort and contentment of the rank and file. He has succeeded in putting the army into a workmanlike uniform that does it far more justice than the old costume. He has risen superior to Bengal prejudice, and he will now carry back with him to Bengal a feeling of good-will towards the Madras Army that is cordially reciprocated. He arrived in Madras with a great reputation, and not a leaf of his laurels has faded during the last peaceful four years.

THE Allahabad paper understands that the Bank of Bengal has taken up the whole of the unallotted balance of the Calcutta Municipal 5 per cent. loan of twenty-five lakhs, the Municipality undertaking not to borrow any more for eighteen months. The rate has not transpired.

THE *Economist* thinks the mission of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff totally uncalled for, and argues that even if further information were needed, he is assuredly not the person to send in quest of it. "No one would single him out as a man of greater ability than those who have preceded him in this field of inquiry, and judged by the standard which he himself has set up, he labours under a special disqualification which is fatal to his employment. When it was decided to send Lord Northbrook to Egypt, Sir Henry objected because, he said, Lord Northbrook was a relation of members of the banking firm of Baring, and even this indirect association with the City rendered him an undesirable agent for the Government to employ. But Sir Henry is something more, and from his own point of view something worse, than a mere relation of City financiers. According to the 'Directory of Directors' he holds a position on the boards of the following companies:—Anglo-Egyptian Banking Company, Land and Mortgage Company of Egypt, Minas and Rio Railway Company (deputy-chairman), Railway Debenture Trust Company, Railway Share Trust Company, Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company (chairman). And holding the opinions he has expressed as to the incompatibility of even a remote connection with financial institutions with the duties of a special commissioner to Egypt, Sir Drummond Wolff ought to be the first to inform the Ministry that if they wish to appoint any one, he is not the man to select, and to decline the appointment."

THE steamer Glengarry, with the first season's teas, arrived in London on the 5th ultimo. She left Hankow on the morning of the 21st May, and thus accomplished the total distance in forty-five days, twelve days more than the Stirling Castle took to do the same journey in 1882. Some allowance must be made to the former on account of the stoppage in the Suez Canal. The Oopack, which left Hankow eight hours after the Glengarry, arrived later, and her cargo was selling in the London market, Congous at 8¾d. to 11½d. per lb., and privately at 8½d. to 23½d.

A SHANGHAI paper states that the mutiny at Ili is causing great anxiety to the authorities. It appears that the principal cause of the trouble was simply long arrears of pay, the soldiers having had nothing in the way of wages for months past. At length the men decided to mutiny, and fixed a day for the rising—the 15th of the 2nd moon—when they murdered their officers, destroyed a great part of the city, and laid violent hands on the stores of grain. The strange part of the affair is that the intention of the mutineers was by no means kept secret. A petty officer named Chang got wind of it on the 13th, and forthwith reported it to the Commandant, who immediately sent troops to carry off all the arms and powder in the camps, and to shut the city gates, permitting ingress but no egress. This was all accomplished by noon; and those of the mutineers who were outside—the large majority—then saw that the blow must be struck at once if it was to be struck at all. At nine p.m., therefore, they rose, setting fire to some houses by way of signal that the affair had commenced. Those inside the city, however, were afraid to respond, as they were too few; and meanwhile the outside party besieged the walls and gates. This lasted the whole night; and at daybreak the Commandant sent soldiers to arrest the mutineers if they could get them. The two forces met, and the rebels were defeated and driven off towards the north-west, where they were joined by others, and again defeated by the soldiers from another garrison. But they kept well together, and simply changed their positions. There are some three thousand of them altogether.

AMONG the little-noticed but most important facts in the history of the world is the enormous recent increase in the number of white men in it. It is barely two centuries (1683) since those races, though even then the most energetic of mankind, formed but a small fraction in the total of humanity—probably 10 per cent. of the whole—and were by no means certain that they could defend themselves against the remainder. The stream of Asiatic conquest had not stopped, for the Turks were at the gates of Vienna; an African fleet was dominant in the Mediterranean; Asia knew nothing of the whites except in one or two tolerated settlements on the coast fringe of India; Africa belonged exclusively to Africans; and though the whites had mastered South America, where their conquests were incredibly rapid, most part of North America still felt Indian wars to be terrible and even formidable events. Even a hundred years later the white people, though under the operation of the still unexplained law which at one time fosters and at another time restricts the growth of a people they were increasing slowly, were still only a hundred and fifty millions, or probably a seventh of the population of the globe. The century, however, ending 1884 has been marked by an advance so rapid and so unbroken as to be scarcely credible, and to present one of the most startling facts in history. The white races in and out of Europe, under the influence of some still mysterious call upon their energies, have multiplied nearly three-fold, and are to-day, as Mr. R. Giffens has shown in his recent address to the Statistical Society, 420 millions. As there is no evidence of any corresponding increase in the dark races, and as, indeed, such increase has been, outside India, nearly impossible, the white men are now, by the best calculations, one-third of the entire population of the world, instead of being, as they were only two centuries ago, a little more than 10 per cent. They have, moreover, if anything, increased in physical strength, and have so developed in brain, and consequent power of organisation, that it may be doubted, the *Spectator* points out, if the whole remainder of mankind, even if all were reduced to equal weapons, could seriously injure the white third, which again, if it chose to act together and employ without pity the weapons its intelligence has enabled it to construct, could in a few years reduce the remainder of the world to an uninhabited desert.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR ELLIOTT, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on arrival at Allahabad from Suakim, has been directed to proceed to Meean Meer as Transport Officer, relieving Captain Urmston, who relieves Major Bishop at Umballa.

SOME modifications are likely to be introduced into the original scheme for the forthcoming camp of exercise, particularly as regards locality. The proposals of the Commander-in-Chief are now before the Government, and Colonel H. B. Hanna has been placed on special duty to arrange details.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GODFREY CLERK, Adjutant-General, arrived at Bangalore on Thursday morning.

THE hired transport Newnham, 1,296 tons, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Suakim (19th July), touching Aden on the 24th ult., with the following:—Surg. Hudson, Captain Corkeran, 1,160 followers, and ordnance stores.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR'S tenure of office as Quartermaster-General in India expires on November 19, his probable successor being, as is well known, Colonel Chapman, C. B., now in England, if the state of his health permits of his return to India. Failing Colonel Chapman, the Allahabad paper considers that Colonel Sanford, Deputy Quartermaster-General, has great claims to the appointment, having officiated for eighteen months during the past four or five years. Sir Charles MacGregor intends taking furlough to England when he vacates his post, unless hostilities have broken out in Central Asia, when he would, presumably, receive a divisional command in the field.

THE names of two officers of the Public Works Department are mentioned in connection with the succession to the Inspector-Generalship of Military Works when Colonel McLeod Innes vacates. These are Colonel Æneas Perkins, C.B., Public Works Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and Colonel D. Ward, Head-Quarters Staff Inspector-General of Military Works. Colonel Perkins is nearly nine years senior on the old Bengal list, his first commission being dated 12th December, 1851, but he may get a brigade, in which case, the *Pioneer* thinks, Colonel Ward's chances are distinctly good.

THE date of the Commander-in-Chief's departure from India is fixed for November 6. It is necessary that he should arrive in England before the end of that month, in order to take up his duties in the India Council. With regard to the Madras vacancy, the *Pioneer* remarks: "Sir M. Biddulph is, perhaps, the most likely to be selected to fill it; and Sir H Macpherson may expect the Commander-in-Chiefship of Bombay when it becomes vacant by General Hardinge's departure. It becomes, however, highly probable that as all the commands are falling vacant about the same time, the occasion will be taken to abolish the separate Presidential Commander-in-Chiefships. The Indian Government is pressing the matter at the present moment upon the Secretary of State, and there is plenty of time before the dissolution in November for the Conservative Ministry to accomplish a reform which even the radical ex-Viceroy strongly favoured."

NEWS FROM KOLHAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, JULY 30.

FOR the last fortnight we have had very good growing weather, and for a few days very heavy rain fell. The crops about Kolhapore are looking very well indeed. Enough rain has fallen to permit of sowing operations being carried on, though we should be glad of a little more. The river has been in full flood, and this shows that a good deal of rain has fallen on the Ghats. On Sunday, however, the water began to go down, and it now looks as if we should have a break, for which we shall be thankful.

Cholera, which was rather bad in two talukas of the Kolhapore districts, has, I hear, almost disappeared. It made its appearance in some of the villages near Kolhapore, and a few cases occurred in the town itself; but humanly speaking, thanks to the good water-supply, it made no progress, and soon died out. A few years ago, under the old system, it would have made great ravages, as it did, in fact, about three years ago, just before the present water system came into general use. The Fergusson Memorial Fund, inaugurated in March last, an account of which appeared in your columns, is still growing. The subscription list at present shows a balance of close upon Rs. 14,000, and when all the Sirdars have contributed it is expected some Rs. 10,000 more will be added to this sum. At present it is the intention of the committee to found a lectureship of some sort, to be decided upon hereafter, in connection with the Rajaram College. There is great need of such an addition, as the present staff is greatly overworked.

The mails are frequently bringing good news of the Regent Abba Sahib. He appears to be enjoying his trip to England very much. To visit Great Britain has been for long one of his most cherished wishes, and I think the people are right in expecting much good to accrue to the State from it. Abba Saheb is a man of enlightened views, as every one knows; and the lessons derived from his tour will doubtless bear fruit in the State over which he presides. The sights of London seem to have made a great impression on him, and to have exceeded his wildest dreams. He was much pleased with the Zoological Gardens, the Tower, and the Crystal Palace, and was present at the Derby and Ascot Races. I fancy, from the letters that have reached here from him, that he will be sorry when his six months' holiday is over, and he is obliged to return to India. From a local paper I gather that the Regent intends to visit Scotland at the end of this month, going thence for a short trip to Ireland. After this he is to bid good-bye to England, and bend his steps toward India, visiting parts of Belgium, Germany, and so on to Brindisi, which he hopes to reach about the end of August, and then commence his voyage home.

In December we are to have an exhibition of rather a novel kind. All the ladies of Kolhapore, European and native, are invited to send in needle-work, plain or otherwise, to the lady superintendent of the Girls' School, when prizes will be given for the best of the various classes of exhibits. Exhibitors are required to fulfil only one condition, and that is, that their contribution must be the *bona fide* production of their own hands.

JOTTINGS FROM MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 26.

ALTHOUGH I can positively swear to having casually encountered more than one genuine migrant swallow of "society" during the past fortnight, I should still be in doubt as to whether the Bangalore "season" had actually set in, were I not forcibly assured of the fact by the local journals, one of which the other day made the significant announcement that "one of the sights of Bangalore just now is to see the Maharajah tooling his four-in-hand." Not that His Highness is in any sense the leader of society here, or the fountain-head of our season of gaieties, but that his presence in the place may safely be regarded as an outward and visible sign of a more or less vitalised condition of the social atmosphere. The young prince has certainly cultivated a taste for Anglo-Indian sports and amusements, and he generally contrives to put in an appearance when anything in that line is in view. Up till now, however, he has not shown himself ambitious of figuring as the originator of any movement in the direction of pleasure-seeing, though he has certainly displayed a keen appreciation of the hospitalities with which he has from time to time been entertained by Anglo-Indian "upper suckles," both here and at Ooty. A state ball at Mysore during the Dusserah festivities, another in Bangalore during the racing season, and a third at Ooty during his annual stay at "Fern Hill," have hitherto made up his programme as a host and entertainer; but there are signs indicating that his aspirations in this direction are likely to take a bolder flight in the future, and the knowing ones warn me to prepare for a new era which is to be inaugurated in October next by the revival of the old racing days of Mysore, the capital of the province. For this grand event His Highness, I am told, is reserving his strength, and with that object had all but made up his mind to run no horses at the approaching meeting here; but he has altered his intention, and will be duly represented on the local course under the transparent colours of plain Mr. Chamundi. I might as well say here that the races, which come off in the first week of next month, are expected to be far more lively than was at first thought possible, and that climatic conditions promise to prove favourable to the success of the meeting. Other circumstances also bid fair to make the event go off well; and as both the physical and the social atmosphere is all that could be desired, visitors may fairly count upon having a good time here during the next two or three months. I say two or three months, because, besides the races next month, we have two or three other big events to look forward to between this and next November. In addition to the usual interchange of festive amenities at Government House and the Maharajah's Palace, Bangalore will a fortnight hence be enlivened by theatricals in which such distinguished amateurs as Major W. Hughes Hallett and Captain Schuyler are the prime movers, and these are sure to be followed by a protracted series of "at homes." In October will come the Dusserah festivities and the races at Mysore; while in November we shall have the Rifle Meeting and its attendant gaieties. Altogether, we may expect an exceptionally lively time.

In the way of serious work, we have at least two useful projects in hand, to wit, the formation of a local branch of the St. John's Ambulance Society and the establishment of a hospital for incurables. The former of these owes its initiation to Major Hughes Hallett, and has secured the support of the Resident and of Mr. Grant Duff and Sir Frederick Roberts; but I fear its establishment will not be effected without difficulty. If it does take form, its operations will be confined to a very limited coterie of superfine gentry, who will have nothing to say to middle-class folk; and without the active co-operation of the latter such an undertaking can be of little practical utility either in peace or war. Some good work might, however, be done by such an association, even when thus confined, if its training operations could be made to reach the families of the soldiery, European and native, and the police—all of whom would be much benefited by having a practical acquaintance with ambulance work.

The scheme for the establishment of a hospital for incurables stands a better chance of proving successful, though it may take years before the necessary funds can be collected from the public. It originated with the president of the station Municipality, who, in his capacity as honorary secretary of the local Friend-in-Need Society, was forcibly brought to the knowledge of the want of some such institution to afford an asylum for the many destitute ones who apply to him for help of a kind he cannot now give them, owing to there being no regular hospital in which cases of the class in question can be properly cared for. The project has the approval of the local Municipality, and a public meeting will shortly be convened to invite the support of all classes of the community, when, it is hoped, the nucleus of a fund for the purpose will be successfully started. It is expected that natives and Europeans with means will establish endowed wards and otherwise help the institution with liberal donations, which will be augmented by contributions from municipal funds and special grants from the Mysore Government and the Resident's Treasury.

The details of the military tragedy, the main particulars of which have already been communicated to you by telegraph, are wonderfully free from every appearance of suspicious colouring; and the only theory that has any warrant in the evidence elicited at the trial of the prisoner is that the deeds were committed under a sudden impulse towards crime induced by morbid mental conditions, not sufficiently defined to be reconciled with the plea of temporary insanity set up by the wretched murderer. The evidence elicited by the court-martial revealed nothing against the prisoner, and he himself assigns no better reason for his crime than that having eaten nothing for twenty days previously, and spent many sleepless nights, his mind had become unhinged, so that he did not distinctly realise what he was doing when he took the lives of his comrades. From the whole series of conjectured theories discussed in the regiment and the bazaars, the only one that appears to be reasonable is that which traces the motive of the crime to revenge harboured against the victims on account of their supposed intrigues with the prisoner's wife, or on account of their being in some way instrumental in preventing his promotion to a step of rank. The man had hitherto borne a good character and was quite a young fellow with very intelligent and prepossessing features; and he does not appear to have been unpopular among his comrades. One moral to be drawn from this melancholy occurrence is, that officers in command of native regiments would do well to make themselves personally acquainted with the characters and grievances of their men, and not rely too implicitly on the reports of their native subalterns.

SHIRKING THE DUTIES OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE following resolution has been issued by Government in the Revenue Department:—

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31st July, 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2566, dated 16th July, 1885, submitting a letter No. 228, dated 11th June, 1885, from the Collector of Kaira, who brings to the notice of Government certain instances in which members of Taluka Local Boards in his district have refused to do duty on the Works Committee; observes that the law provides for the default of Local Boards in their corporate capacity, but that when individual members decline to carry out the obligations they have accepted by becoming members of a board, it is not easy to know what should be done; requests the instructions of Government on the subject; and adds that if individual members can with impunity shirk the duties imposed upon them, it becomes particularly hard upon the remaining members of the Board, as they thereby have thrown upon them more than their due proportion of work.

Resolution.—His Excellency in Council has heard with much regret that certain members of the Taluka Local Boards of the Kaira District, who have been elected by the Boards of which they are members to serve on the Works Committees, have declined to perform that duty.

2. The Collector can only request these Local Boards to continue their exertions to form a Works Committee, so that works in execution under the authority of the Boards may be properly inspected. If any Board proves unable to furnish a Works Committee because its members decline to give the time required for this necessary duty, the case should be submitted for further consideration. If the nominated members of any Board are willing to serve and the elected members decline, or *vice versâ*, this should be reported for information.

3. If the elective members of a Board refuse to take their proper share in the work of the Board, His Excellency in Council will be constrained to hold that such a Board is not competent to perform its duties and to supersede it under Section 67 of the Local Boards Act.

J. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to Government.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* THE HINDU C. C.

THIS match was inaugurated last year, and on the occasion of the Hindus making their *début* they succeeded in enabling the Gymkhana to make one of the largest scores recorded in their annals; but as the Hindus lost the toss last year, and the Gymkhana occupied the wickets nearly the whole day, the former, who fielded pluckily throughout the match, were unable to display their capabilities with the bat. Those who went in, however, showed such form as to make a very favourable impression in the eyes of critics, and it was believed that had they been allowed an opportunity, they would have rendered a very good account of themselves. The Hindus secured this opportunity on Saturday, but failed to take advantage of it, principally because Newnham (who retired hurt from the game last year, and did not therefore bowl) did not give his opponents a chance, having inspired a "funk" in them which they were powerless to overcome. That the Hindus have cricket in them, there is no doubt; but the want of "coaching" by an Englishman, to whom cricket is almost a second nature, has led to their knowledge of the science of the game being most superficial. Each youngster, as he enters the lists, does nothing more than acquire the faults of his maturer companion, and becomes an indifferent cricketer in consequence. This state of affairs might easily be obviated, and at little expense, were the Hindus to employ one of the soldiers from Colaba—care, of course, being taken in the selection—and attend carefully to the instructions he would impart to them; and in the course of a few months they would become more worthy adversaries of the Gymkhana. They would relinquish all that action and flourish which are so conspicuous in their style now, and which invariably makes them play "late" and come to grief; they would gain a greater confidence in themselves, and the erratic nervousness which now impels them to scatter their pads, boots, and articles of clothing about the field would pass away, and they would, moreover, be able to judge runs and catches better than they do at present; they would learn to hit balls they now play and play balls they now hit, and with "coaching" would come a greater proficiency in the game they have adopted, while their subsequent matches would at once cease to be as one-sided as their first and second have been. The Hindus could easily afford an instructor such as has been suggested; for if their playing members are not rich enough to do so, their community is singularly wealthy, and would only have to be asked to willingly subscribe the means for the purpose—some fifteen or twenty rupees a month. Were it not that the Hindus have shown that there is good material in them, requiring only a skilful hand to mould it, this suggestion and the remarks on their present condition would not have been offered to them.

From half-past ten on Saturday morning crowds began to collect to witness the game; and throughout the day a large number of people of all races looked on with great interest, applauding good cricket impartially. The Hindus won the toss, and at 11-40 Motiwalla and Mantri were sent in to receive the attack of Newnham (from the pavillion end) and Gaddum. The whole innings was a series of disasters, and no earthquake could have scattered the Hindu "timber yards" more effectively than Newnham succeeded in doing. That the visitors did their level best to resist the overwhelming bombardment of the fast bowler, is proved by the fact that it took them one hour and three minutes to make the 30 runs they compiled in their first innings. Gaddum failed to take many wickets, and though he did not bowl with his usual precision, still, such was the moral and practical effect of his colleague's performances, that the Hindus failed to hit him about. With the score at 3 Motiwalla was crushed by Newnham; Merchant came in, but with the score; at 8 Mantre was floored by the same bowler; Mehta, the new comer, and Merchant had only raised the total to 10, when the latter's stumps were uprooted; and at 13 Rao, who joined Mehta, was knocked completely out of time. Hitherto Newnham had done all the damage; and at 21, by way of having a hand in everything, he caught Mehta off Gaddum. More detail of the innings is unnecessary, for one by one each batsman came in and was dismissed as summarily as possible, and at the close of their first essay the Hindus were credited with the modest total of 30 runs.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wicket.
Newnham...	48	17	2	7
Gaddum	15	11	4	3

At 12-52 the Gymkhana commenced their innings, Gaddum and Jervois going in to bat against the bowling of Mehta (left-arm) and Rao (under-arm). Mehta opened the ball with a maiden, and then Rao operated. This little wiry man, taking a run of some 15 yards or so, sent in some regular "twizzlers" with the pace of greased lightning. His pitch, too, was most varied, for at one time he would deliver a ball which just skimmed the head of the batsman, at another he would deliver a veritable "grub," and now and then, but very rarely, he would bowl a ball which pitched on the ground only once. Jervois soon fell a victim to the formidable Rao, who after bowling a ball over Jervois's head, and then giving him a "daisy-cutter," delivered one which landed on the top of the stumps. (1 wicket for one run.) Mactier came in, and after some careful play by both batsmen, Rao settled his account for 0 with a shooter on the off stump. (2 wickets for 5 runs.) Blackwell followed, and a piece of bungling in the field saved Gaddum being run out, and what might have been a serious change in the whole Gymkhana innings. But with the score at 7 Rao squashed Blackwell with a full pitch, and matters looked bad for the home team. (3 wickets). Prevost now became Gaddum's partner, and the game took a livelier turn, for both batsmen, though they played the "slithery" Rao with great care, punished Mehta considerably, until at 1-20 the score stood at 22 and rain fell, stopping the game, which was not resumed till after lunch. The meal seems to have had a beneficial effect on the batsmen and the contrary on the bowlers, for Gaddum and Prevost, though they took no liberties, punished even Rao. At 30 Merchant relieved Mehta. Merchant is also an under-hand bowler; but the batsmen were set, and the tens went up with great rapidity. Other bowlers were tried in vain, and it was not until 72 runs had been scored that Prevost was bowled for a neat innings of 38 by Mehta, who had gone on again. (4 wickets.) Challenor's partnership with Gaddum resulted in the addition of 19 runs, when the former was caught (5 wickets for 91 runs), and Newnham came in. A prolonged stand was now made, both batsmen hitting up runs at a great pace. At 165 Gaddum fell a victim to Mehta. (6 wickets.) This batsman showed what he was made of in this splendid innings, and on no occasion throughout his long score did he make a bad stroke or commit a fault; and when he was bowled a roar of appreciative applause from all parts of the ground greeted him, which was renewed when his total of 70 went up on the board. His 70 comprised 5 fours, 4 threes, 5 twos, and 28 singles. After this the chief scorer was Newnham, though each batsman with whom he was associated kept up his wicket and enabled the "Demon" to pile on runs. Kerr and Hartwig followed one another and added their quota (7 wickets for 185; 8 wickets for 202); and Newnham was finely caught and bowled by Mehta for an excellent, though not quite faultless, innings of 63, which included a five and three fours, amongst other hits. (9 wickets for 215 runs.) The innings of the Gymkhana may be said to have terminated here, for Thurburn, the last man, was clean bowled the first ball he received from Mehta before any addition was made to the total. The Gymkhana occupied the wickets for two hours and thirty-five minutes, compiling 215 runs.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Mehta	107	65	4	6*
Rao	115	65	1	3
Merchant	20	13	1	0
Motiwalla	50	27	1	1
Broker	20	16	0	0
Joshi	5	9	0	0
Nayak	10	11	0	0

Mehta bowled one no ball.

The Hindus fielded well, but it is curious that while they were able to pick up balls clean, they seemed to be unable to hold catches—evidently from nervousness—or Newnham, Prevost, and others would not have made the totals they did.

There is little to record of the Hindu second innings, for it was not very dissimilar from their first, and Newnham again played havoc with their batsmen, except Merchant, who played with great care, and carried out his bat for 8, having gone in first and been in for over an hour for this score.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Newnhan...	65	14	6	5
Gaddum ..	45	16	3	4
Challenor...	20	1	3	0

The match thus ended in favour of the Gym-

khana by 185 runs on the first innings. The following is the score:

HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J Mantri	b Newnham	2		
S D Motiwalla,	b Newnham	2	b Newnham	0
M F Merchant,	b Newnham	2	Not out	[illegible]
B V Mehta,	c Newnham, b Gaddum	8	b Newnham	2
D K Rao,	b Newnham	0		
B J Bhende,	c Prevost b Newnham	6	b Gaddum	3
B J Joshi,	c Baker, b Gaddum	0	b Newnham	8
H S Nayak,	b Newnham	0	b Newnham	3
N M Vijayakar,	b Gaddum	1	Not out	1
A N Adarkar,	not out	7	b Newnham	4
H R Broker,	b Newnham	0		
	Extras:—b 2	2	b 1; l b 2	3
	Total	30		32

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

C Jervois, b Rao	0
F Gaddum, b Mehta	70
R Mactier, b Rao	0
G F Blackwell, b Rao	1
F Prevost, b Mehta	38
G Challenor, c Adarkar, b Motiwalla	10
A Newnham, c and b Mehta	13
H A Kerr, c Broker, b Mehta	6
A H Hartwig, st Bhende, b Mehta	12
F S Baker, not out	6
H B Thurburn, b Mehta	0
Extras—b 6; l-b 2; n-b, 1	9
Total	215

DANGEROUS DRINKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In confirmation of your article on the late cholera cases at the Sailors' Home, five of which proved fatal, I may say that on inquiry of the men (all sailors) on this and on former occasions, as well in one rapidly fatal case on boardship, in which death resulted within twelve hours, it was proved that cheap lemonade, sold at native stalls, had been the last drink taken previous to choleraic symptoms showing themselves. An investigation ought to be made by the authorities into the origin of a mischief which has been fatal to many strangers. I would suggest that notices be placed where sailors especially congregate, warning them against drinking native aerated waters.—Yours, &c.,

W. G. H. ELLISON,
Harbour Chaplain.

August 1.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 1.—The barometer has fallen in the Punjab, the greater portion of the N.-W. Provinces and parts of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Bengal; it has risen in Oudh, Rajputana, and Central India. The change is small and irregular in the Peninsula, and it has fallen in the Northern Circars. The storm reported yesterday near Agra is decreasing in intensity. The winds are cyclonic, but feeble. Rather heavy rain has fallen in Rajputana, Roorkee, and Mussoorie; but none of importance over the remainder of Northern India. Light rain has fallen in the southern part of the Peninsula and on the Malabar Coast. The winds are westerly throughout India, except along the Himalayas. The temperature has fallen on the South-east Punjab and the adjacent parts of the N.-W. P., Arakan, and south peninsula; but has risen generally elsewhere, especially in the Punjab and Rajputana. Rain to-day:—Ajmere, 3½ inches; Roorkee and Akyab, 2½ inches; Moulmein, 2 inches; Mussoorie, Jeypore, Madura, Tounghoo, and Rangoon, 1 inch; Darjeeling, Karwar, Mangalore, Mercara, and Diamond Island, ½ inch. Yesterday:—Jhansi, 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Byculla. In.	cts.
Previously registered	26	87	26	65	27	04	29	1
July 31, Friday	0	7	......				......	
Aug. 1, Saturday	0	12	0	26	0	26	....	
" 2, Sunday	......		0	7	0	5	......	
Total	27	06	26	98	27	35	29	1
Corresponding date last year	39	33	44	99	42	92	42	58

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PUNITIVE FINES.

IT is a matter of common occurrence that when a murder or some such offence is committed by an unknown person or persons in a village the whole village is fined. The plan is to post a large number of policemen to guard the village, and the villagers are made to pay the additional expenditure. This is most decidedly objectionable and contrary to all principles of equity and justice. Let the real offenders be punished by all means, but it is really hard to tax the other residents of the village just as if they were suspected of having something to do with the crime. If the principle can be justified by any arguments, the same principle ought to hold good in the case of a city like Bombay.—*Kaisar-I-Hind.*

VICTOR KANOVICKS.

The *Kaisar-I-Hind* publishes a telegram from Cochin in which it is stated that the trial of Victor Kanovicks is not yet over, and he having forfeited his bail, has been sent to the jail.

PASHA RULE IN ASIA MINOR.

A TRANSLATION from the Armenian of the following appeal from Mr. Nigoghos Dermarkarian, Dragoman to the British Consulate at Aleppo, on behalf of himself and four married brothers is published in the *Times*:—Sir,—We Dermarkarians are residents of Aleppo, and are five brothers, forming a family of over 40 souls. One of us, Nigoghos, is Dragoman to the British Consulate of Aleppo, and the rest, Marghos, Mateos, Ghugas, and Hampartzoum, are engaged in agriculture and enjoy a respectable and well-to-do position. At seven hours' distance from Aleppo we possess two farms, respectively called Tatmarash and Alkamie, which constitute the whole of our resources in goods and wealth. The Vali of Aleppo, Djemil Pasha, either from his inherent Armeno-phobism or from the political instructions he has received, or with the object of giving a blow to British prestige, or from some other unknown motive, has, for some time past been bent upon persecuting, oppressing, and annihilating us. By openly employing all sorts of evil manœuvres he has gained over our farm labourers and excited them against us. These men have taken forcible possession of our farms; seized our cornseed, our cattle, and all our goods and chattles; turned out our Christian labourers, cut down the trees in our orchards, made themselves the masters of our houses and furniture, and are boldly residing in them. All these deeds were committed under the eyes of the Government officials, who were so pleased at witnessing them that, instead of punishing the perpetrators, they encourage them all the more from religious motives. These proceedings commenced in the month of September, 1884, when the British Consul at Aleppo, Mr. Henderson, had gone to London on leave of absence. To prevent them we employed every gentle and conciliatory means, but seeing that these were of no avail, my brothers petitioned the Sublime Porte, and I lodged a complaint with the British Embassy at Constantinople, through Mr. Calvert, the Vice-Consul at Aleppo. The Embassy, doubting the truth of such intolerable tyranny, ordered Mr. Barnham, the Vice-Consul at Angora, to proceed to Aleppo and report the facts. The evidence collected by Mr. Barnham at Aleppo, Kilis, and on the spot in the neighbourhood of our farms (which completely tallied with the particulars of our complaints) was, together with a report from Mr. Henderson, the British Consul at Aleppo, sent to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and to the Foreign Office. I myself addressed a petition with all the details to the Duke of Argyll, and the Press of Constantinople, and particularly in the Phare du Bosphore in its numbers of January 17 and February 12, 1885. In consequence of these reports Earl Granville instructed Mr. Wyndham, the British Charge d'Affaires, to make representations to the Porte on this matter, and the latter addressed two notes, respectively, dated February 11 and March 31 of the present year, but until now they have remained without any result. The Minister of Justice telegraphed several times to the judicial inspector of Aleppo, asking for the particulars, but received no reply. Besides this, the whole of the officials of this place have closed their eyes and ears against our complaints, in order to ingratiate themselves with Djemil Pasha. Thus we have been gradually ruined, and, though possessing property and capital to the amount of £20,000, we are actually reduced to beggary. In order that an Armenian family such as ours should not go to destruction without it being publicly known, we have thought it well to proclaim the fact of our threatened sacrifice with the sound of a trumpet, were it only to show Djemil Pasha that it is not so easy a matter to oppress the Armenian. We therefore appeal to your well known patriotism to help us, and if possible to publish in *The Times* the story of our oppression.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

	£
* Amount to be remitted during 1885-86	12,226,767
Remitted from 1st April to 25th July, 1885	1,932,600
Balance to be remitted from 26th July to 31st March, 1886	10,294,167
* Amount to be remitted in 1885-86 as per Budget estimate	13,773,700
Last year's bills outstanding on 31st March, 1885	36,400
Total	13,810,100
Less: equivalent of 200 lakhs of rupees at 1s. 7d. per rupee, by which the Secretary of State has decided to reduce his drawings during the current year	1,583,333
	12,226,767

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in *every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

CIVILIZATION VENEER.

THERE is something about these murderous kidnappings on the South Sea Islands which does not appear to have been sufficiently remarked upon. Here are civilized white men—some of them, indeed, like the Melbourne adventurers who were guilty of similar crimes a few years ago, men of education and comparative refinement; yet all of a sudden every vestige of self-restraint and decency strips from them, and they appear as brutal savages. What does this mean? We assume that centuries of civilization suffice to clear us from the worst portions of the bestial nature. But it seems only too certain that in many cases the whole veneer of culture is very superficial, and the ferocity of the old Adam needs but a favourable opportunity to break out and overwhelm what we call the better side of human nature. Remove the civilized individual to a part of the world where the conditions of life are changed, and the transformation is often quite startling. It has frequently been observed that Englishmen of good character who have been sent out to the west of America on business have developed a capacity for swindling which has astonished the most hardened and accustomed native roguery. Excellent people in a London counting-house or a suburban villa, no sooner do they feel themselves relieved from any necessity for being over-particular than they blaze out with bad qualities which no one had ever suspected in them. In the same way, it used to be found in Australia that a few years in the bush would remove from some men the last trace of gentlemanly breeding and behaviour.

But it is when men go straight from a highly civilized society into a barbarous or semi-barbarous community that their backslidings are most complete. Many years ago, when the Fiji Islands were very different from what they are to-day, a worthy banker in one of the great Australian cities resolved to spend his holiday in a trip to the charming archipelago. He was a man of well-established sanctity: a Scotchman, devoted to kirk, a constant subscriber to all charities, a good husband, a careful father, and, as a banker, a man of the highest consideration. And he certainly had all that appearance when, dressed in a black coat and tall hat he landed on Levuka beach. Some of the Europeans on the spot were, indeed, made rather uncomfortable by the obvious severity of his character—excellent people as they were in their way. For some days this impression remained. Then it was noticed that after sundown he seemed not so wholly averse from indulgence in spirituous liquors, variously mingled, as his appearance gave out. Next it was observed that his language was less choice than it might have been. But the weather was hot, the company of the few planters from the various islands a trifle hilarious. It was recognized that even the most strait-laced could not resist the temptation of good-fellowship. A little later, however, a trip was arranged to some of the adjacent islands. The little yacht had a few friends of the owner on board, an abundance of liquor, and the banker. Most of those in the vessel had seen some odd goings-on; one or two were not the men to stick at a trifle; but the conduct of A on this occasion astounded them. To say that this excellent man—and it was discovered afterwards that in all the twenty-five years he had held responsible positions in his city he had never been known to "break out" in any way—to say that this serious banker got drunk and swore is to say nothing. He became quite unmanageable; while his blasphemies were such as would have procured him his discharge from a whaler when short-handed. Nor was this all. Fiji at that time was not a country where the strictest rules of morality obtained—perhaps it isn't now; but never did any one more completely outrage decency than did this middle-aged gentleman of position from whom better things had been expected. At first his conduct was looked upon as rather a joke; then men began to doubt whether some "old hand" hadn't stolen a march upon them; and finally—for his *devergonde* behaviour lasted during the whole of the cruise—revolted utterly against a fellow who sometimes sank below the decencies of even savage life. It was the opinion of those who watched his development during those few weeks that A, had he remained much longer, would have become worse in every respect than the foulest old savage who ever squatted near a drinking-bar. Yet that very man, going home, picked up again (this is a fact) his old sanctimonious steady-going habits, and probably has never again reverted.

A somewhat similar case was that of B. He too had come down to the islands for a trip, and was tempted to remain. A man of good education and of considerable refinement, he went gradually down-hill. In his case the change was slower, but it was complete. Having taken up with native women, he became a slave to licentiousness and drink; running on one occasion a narrow escape of shipwrecking a vessel with some sixty natives on board, because he—because, in a word, he had become a thorough ruffian in his cups and capable of almost any atrocity, as finally he proved. This man was at last mixed up in a horrible case of kidnapping and murder, and many other crimes were imputed to him. It is unnecessary to recall what the old beach-combers and the men who escaped from Norfolk Island became. Similar cases will occur to any one who has travelled much and kept his eyes open. But even one such instance is enough to make men think a little upon the thin partition which may divide too many of us from the brute. Civilization is, after all, a matter of a few centuries: human nature, upon which it often lies in the thinnest veneer, had a very long breeding in savagery before civilization began.—*St. James Gazette.*

SMART FROCKS.

A LARGE crop of pretty gowns has made its appearance in all the fashionable resorts at home. A writer in the *Daily News*, who states that there is no striking novelty this season gives the following particulars of the favorite colours and material:—The material of the year is canvas, and the colour yellow. The season began with a violent bursting-forth of green in emulation of the fresh verdure of Nature's own garb. This has been succeeded by a perfect bloom of soft, pale, yellow, a tint that, when pure in tone, can be worn by blonde and brune alike with impunity. The brunette till lately considered it as peculiarly her own; but some three or four years ago a lovely lady whose golden-brown hair frames in a face whose colouring is superbly fair, and as free from insipidity as from floridity, ventured on one occasion to wear a gown of gold brocade, with amber beads and yellow fillets in the hair. Every blonde who attended her reception went home with thoughts intent on a yellow frock. Since then the colour has been advancing by degrees in popular favour, and this year it finds its apotheosis. The true Chinese imperial yellow is a magnificent colour. Looking on it one can readily understand why the children of the Flowery Land call it the "eldest daughter of light." It is like sunshine itself on a dull day, and if any one possesses a hopelessly dark and mournful room, facing north perhaps, let them cover the furniture with imperial yellow and the walls with pale gold. Every ray of light will be caught and held, and a sunny radiance will replace the repellent coldness of the previous aspect. With a carpet or rugs in tones of oak, from pale to dark, the room would be perfect, not only in itself but as a background for the fashionable tints of frocks this season.

One of the most successful gowns lately seen comes from the ateliers of a firm in Old Bond-street, where colour is studied as an art, and with all the loving care of the true artist. The ground is pale lemon-coloured satin, veiled with pale-grey net, which bears a burden of exquisite embroidery in grey pearls and spangles mixed with smaller beads of steel. The design is large and flowing, with wide spaces between the flowers and leaves. Through these appears the pale yellow of the satin, which contrasts effectively with the tones of lead, steel, and dark pearl-colour of the embroidery. The panels, thus wrought with beads fall in points over a skirt of dark-grey velvet, while folded draperies of pale grey faille fall gracefully from the waist over both. The edge of the skirt has a ruche of pinked-out silk in pale grey and lemon-colour, which resemble a drift of fallen leaves blown together by a sudden gust of wind.

Another gown of the Goodwood order has an underskirt of very pale eau-de-nil silk, with more yellow in the colour than is usual. This deliciously cool tint is seen through the meshes of soft black lace which forms an overskirt, and is arranged in pleats that extend from the waist to the feet. These folds are at intervals held down by ornaments of very finely cut jet. Short paniers of the lace give a tasteful finish to the top of the skirt, and at the back a sash of green watered silk falls over the lace. The bodies is of moire similar to the sash, and is covered with lace, braces of the moire crossing the shoulders and narrowing towards the waist both in front and at the back. One of the Princess Beatrice's wedding gowns is highly original, both in colour and make. The materials consist of a Royal tartan made in velvet to the Queen's special order, and satin of the yellowest shade of apple-green. Some of the tones of green in the velvet tartan are dark and beautiful. A slender line of dull red adds to its beauty, but so much can scarcely be said for the bands of screaming blue which cross the green. The whole is toned down by the graduated lines of black that form one of the checks. The mode of making proves how much art can do towards evolving a wearable gown from a fabric that is loud and inartistic. Panels of the apple-green satin are arranged in pleats at either side of the skirt, and the plain bodice has a vest of the green satin, softened by a loosely-falling vest of cream-coloured silk muslin. Without this kindly veil the green would be inimical to almost any complexion, but as it is it tones down the self-assertive blue.

The other trousseau dresses have been frequently described, but it may be mentioned that the red velvet dinner gown is in a new shade that is partly magenta, partly ruby. The "going-away" dress, of white embroidered crepe-de-chine, with bonnet of white heather, white velvet, and silver wire, is quite the most charming of all the gowns.

The disposition to trim light materials with velvet is very apparent this season, and occasionally results in successful frocks. A white serge turned out by Redfern, and trimmed with dark-green velvet revers, and a band of the same round the edge of the skirt, is a good example. So is a gown of tussore silk, the skirt of which is edged with a wide band of emerald-green velvet. A high collar, also of the velvet and short turned-back cuffs of the same, carry out the idea, which is further illustrated by a shady hat of Tuscan straw, the brim of which is lined with emerald velvet, and the crown surrounded by a garland of leaves intermingled with poppies and yellow marguerites. Velvet is also adapted as panels to dresses, made of lace, whether the latter be white, cream-coloured, or of the soft beige tint that is so much in favour this year. A canvas dress in this colour was trimmed round the skirt with a wide scarf of Turkish embroidery. This was laid on flat, beginning about three inches above the edge of the dress, and extending to the knees. The canvas was mounted in very wide pleats. A second scarf formed a panier on the right side, and, being continued from the waist up the front of the bodice, had the effect of a gathered waistcoat. One end was utilised as a collar, so that the whole dress was warmed into brilliant colour by the skilfully-managed introduction of two or three embroidered scarves.

Dresses of white gauze, striped with white satin and divided into strips by rows of lace insertion, are infinitely light and cool in effect. One of these was worn by a French lady at the Grand Prix, and was one of the most admired dresses there. It was "built" by a London house. Many of these light gowns are sent home with two bodices, one of the same material as the skirt, to be worn on hot days, and the other of green velvet, warm and acceptable on colder days of our uncertain climate. Sleeveless velvet jackets are much used for the purpose of slipping on readily and easily over the lace or canvas bodice. On the other hand, lace jackets or polonaises, with transparent elbow sleeves, are useful for transforming a lace or gauze skirt into a correct dinner dress. If the skirt be white or cream-coloured, the jacket must be of the same tint; and black ones are equally useful with a black lace, satin, or canvas skirt. A good instance of a thoroughly useful dress is found in the following: The skirt is of apple-green silk, dotted with velvet bows of dark moss-green silk. Over this falls a gracefully-craped tunic of fine lace in a warm shade of cream-colour, approaching the tone of ivory, and looped with wide ribbons of dark-green velvet. With this are sent home three jackets—one of lace like the skirt, made upon a lining of apple-green silk and with transparent elbow sleeves. Braces of darkgreen velvet end in small bows upon the shoulders; and a high velvet collar, being detached, can be worn or not, according to the state of the atmosphere. These high velvet collars are almost intolerably hot. The second jacket is one that can be worn in the promenade. It is made of darkgreen velvet, with basques cut up in sections. A blouse front of lace like that in the skirt can be added or not, as may be fit for the occasion. The third jacket is of the Zouave shape, also in dark-green velvet, lined with apple-green silk. It is practically sleeveless, and can be slipped on a moment. All its outlines are edged with a fringe made of wooden pampilles covered with shadedgreen satin and strung together with twisted silk cord and shaded-green beads. One dress is thus designed to do duty as a dinner-gown or a visiting costume, a pretty hat to match being lined with dark-green velvet and trimmed with lace and loops of apple-green silk. The present modes lend themselves to many such devices that will appeal, not only to the economically-minded, but to those who dislike to be hampered by superfluous quantity of luggage, with its ever-recurring necessities of unpacking and re-packing—operations not only troublesome in themselves, but tending to the destruction of smart frocks.

THE POSTMEN OF THE WORLD.

MISS GORDON-CUMMING writes in *Cassell's Family Magazine*:—How strange to think of the wonderful organisation which insures the regular transmission of every little letter, and its final safe delivery to its owner, at the remotest ends of the world. I had heard of a settler in a wholly uncivilised island, who, while building himself a boat, required some tool which he had left at home, so he selected a smooth chip of wood and thereon wrote a message, which he bade one of the bystanders carry to his wife. Of course the man, on seeing her look at the chip and then deliver to his care the needful tool, attributed the whole to magic. Nevertheless, he had unconsciously been a letter-carrier of the most primitive type. In my travels in the Himalayas, we found a truly useful friend in the native postmaster at Kotghur, which was the furthest limit of the great postal network. Thenceforward, as we journeyed in the wilds, he forwarded all our letters by a very lightly-garbed special runner, who carried them, as English village children carry sweet violets, in the end of a cleft stick. Thus the letter was perhaps carried for several days and was at length delivered, as clean as when it started. The commonest type of Indian post-runer, or "Tappal wallah," wears a long white coat, very tight trousers enclose his lean legs, and his head-dress is a huge light blue turban. His letter-bag is slung on his side, and it is necessary that he should be a good linguist, and be able to read a great variety of strange, crabbed characters, for several of the multitudinous languages of Hindoostan are written in quite distinct characters, all of which are alike incomprehensible to our untutored eyes. The rural letter-carrier of Hindoostan carries a long stick with a sharp iron point, which can be used as a weapon in case of need. This stick is adorned with six little brass bells, which serve to frighten away reptiles and dangerous animals, and also to give notice of the approach of the post. The danger from wild beasts is, in some districts a very real one, the "tappal" runners through the forest districts in the south of Ceylon having occasionally had very narrow escapes from the attacks of "rogue" elephants and other wild beasts. Of all varieties of Indian letter-carriers, clothed, or unclothed, none are so picturesque as the Camel Express Messengers. The men wear a serviceable red uniform, and large green turban embroidered with gold thread. From their girdle hands a curved sabre in a red sheath. The camels are adorned with trappings of gay cloth and tassels, ornamented with blue beads and cowrie shells, and small brass bells round the neck to give notice of their swift approach. It is said that their rough and rapid trotting, sometimes at the rate of eighty miles a day, is so trying to the riders as to shorten their days. Two heavy mail-bags hang to right and left on each side of the camel, and the saddle is so arranged that a passenger can take a seat behind the postman. In no country of the world is the postal organisation more wonderful than in Japan; the chief marvel being that, till about a dozen year ago, there was no regular Government institution of posts in the country. In 1871, when Japan awakened like a giant from her long sleep of exclusiveness, and set to work to accomplish changes of every sort, she resolved to establish the European postal system; and with such astonishing zeal has she done her work, that within ten years the British, American, and French post-offices, which had been established at all the open ports, were closed, foreign nations being satisfied with the thoroughness of the Japanese postal system. In very strange contrast with this extraordinarily rapid postal development in the little island Empire of Japan, is the equally wonderful stagnation in the vast Empire of China, where, even to this hour, there is actually no Government institution for the transmission of posts. But as regards letters, a considerable proportion of the 400,000,000 Chinamen do occasionally exchange letters—those who cannot write for themselves hiring scribes to do so. These letters are consigned to firms which have houses in all the large towns, where letters are forwarded to distant ports, to be there distributed by special agents, who generally collect the postage from the receiver. There was certainly something comic in the fact that when China was no longer able to exclude foreigners from Pekin, our British postal arrangements were no sooner established than some of the Imperial officials came to ask Sir Frederick Bruce to forward certain State documents for them between Pekin and Canton. On the death of the Emperor Hienfung, which occurred just at that time, intimation thereof was sent from his country palace (a distance of 600 li, which is upwards of 200 miles) in twenty-four hours, which is the highest speed attainable in China. But though the rise and fall of nations in the outer world of barbarians are topics wholly without interest to these millions, there are some subjects which call forth enthusiasm and an eager desire for early information. Foremost among these is the declaration of the list of sixty successful candidates for literary degrees in the Confucian classics at the great annual and triennial examinations. So great is the competition for this honour, that sometimes as many as 8,000 candidates present themselves in a single province! Then, when this long looked-for list is published, the rivers and creeks in the neighbourhood are all astir, and swift, lightly-built boats, each manned by half a dozen strong rowers, start off at full speed to convey the news to anxious relations and fellow-citizens. Others have made agreement with the owners of carrier pigeons, to whom the lists are immediately forwarded, and the messages, being inscribed on slips of thin stiff paper, are rolled up into the smallest possible compass and attached to the legs of these winged letter-carriers who straightway start on their respective journeys at a rate of eighty miles in three hours. Of vehicles we find every conceivable variaty pressed in to aid the post-runner in his labour. In Natal the post-cart is a light four-horse vehicle—not much to look at, but capital as a means of getting over vile roads with very deep ruts. In the mountainous districts of Brazil, a two-wheeled waggon, drawn by oxen, is in use—the wheels being cut out of a solid block and fastened to the axle. In some parts of Russia, buffaloes harnessed to two-wheeled vehicles convey the postmen on their road, but more frequently mail-sledges are drawn by horses, by reindeer, or, in the far north, by dogs. The latter we find again in Canada—as, for instance, in the mail service between Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg, where the work is done by trains of letter-sleights, each dragged by three dogs harnessed in single file. Passing from Canada to the United States, we find the most gigantic postal system in the world, working with the regularity of first-class machinery, and nowhere has its wonderfully rapid development been more remarkable than in the establishment of communication between the capitals of the extreme East and West—New York and San Francisco. Twenty years ago, settlers starting for the far West, with their heavily-laden waggons, knew that the journey would occupy six months of hard travel, and might involve many dangers of varied character—chiefly from hostile Indians, prairie fires, and rattlesnakes. Once started on that far journey many a weary month must elapse ere any tidings could reach them from the home they had left. Great was the excitement when a company of fearless determined men announced their resolution to carry letters from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific in fourteen days. The feat was deemed impossible. Nevertheless the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express was duly organised, the vast expanse of country right across the Great Continent was divided into runs of sixty miles, and at each terminus rude log-huts were erected as stations and stables for men and beasts. On looking over the statistics of postal facilities in the thirty-eight States and eleven Territories, we find that the three which head the list—Pennsylvania with its 3,716 post-offices, New York State with 3,082, and Ohio with 2,620—together possess nearly as many post-offices as Britain in A. D. 1854 could number, including all sorts of letter-boxes and offices, her grand total in that year having amounted to 9,973. In the thirty years which have elapsed since that date, British facilities have been trebled: there are now 31,700 receptacles for the collection of letters, of which 15,951 are post-offices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Clan Forbes, 1,590 tons, Captain J. A. Guard, cleared on Saturday last for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo.

THE Anchor-Line steam-ship Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain J. Craig, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. steam-ship Adowa, 1,111 tons, Captain W. F. Caborne, sailed on Saturday last for Singapore and Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Khalif, 1,491 tons, Captain A. S. Nash, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (4th ultimo) with a cargo of 2,398 tons coal; she is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Agra, 1,235 tons, Captain J. C. Hewett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (1st ultimo) with a general cargo, one first-class and one deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain A. Penfound, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (7th ultimo), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Messrs. Austin, Talbob, Mercir and 6 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Commilla, 549 tons, Captain A. E. Stebbing, sails to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mr. J. Henderson and one servant, one native officer and one servant and 62 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee (30th ultimo) with a cargo of wool and cotton and the following passengers:—Major Hill, Transport Department, Captain Boileau, R. A., Captain Humphrey, Mr. Rees, Mrs. Buce, Mr. Bruce, Mrs. King, Mr. Barnard, Messrs. Murray and Maidment, Mrs. King, infant and ayah, Messrs. Allen, Watson and Smith, and 126 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	Madura (s)	Penfound	Calcutta, July 6.
	Khalif (s)	Nash	Cardiff, July 4.
	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, July 30.
	Newnham (s)	......	Suakim, July 19.
2	Agra (s)	Hewett	Calcutta, 1st ultimo

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Manilla (s)	Cruciani	
	Adowa (s)	Caborne	Singapore, &c.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Guard	Liverpool.
	Asia (s)	Craig	Liverpool.
2	Berenice (s)	Verona	Trieste.

The steam-ship Commilla, Stebbing, obtained her port-clearance for Bussorah on Saturday last.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamers King Arthur, for China; Merka, Zanzibar and Madura, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

July 28.—Steamer Roumania. Barque Mendoza.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
30 Sirsa (s) ...... Rangoon.
Thomasina McLillan ...... Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

July.
29 Duke of Argyl (s) ...... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FROM LONDON.

Lawada s—4 packages glassware, R A Parrakh and Co; 150 drums spirit of turpentine, Greaves Cotton and Co; 30 cases codliver oil and medicine other sorts, H Mooljee and Co; 4 cases cheese and 14 cases oilman-stores, E Rasooljee; 580 kegs paint of sorts and 99 drums boiled linseed oil, M Ally Ebram.
Hornhead s—1 hogshead brandy, Pestonjee and Co.
Malwa s—11 bales and 2 cases printing papers and 3 cases printing ink, types and stationery, G Claridge and Co; 8 cases toiled powder soap, etc. Wallace and Co; 7 cases medicine other sorts, Treacher and Co; 3 cases aniline dyes, C Macdonald.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—22 cases slates, A Abdul Raman.
Selembria s—10 cases foolscap papers, E Ebramjee.
Clan Macdonald s—15 cases aniline dye, C Macdonald.

FROM TRIESTE.

Medusa s—14 cases soap and 2 cases perfumery other sorts, G Jeewanjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Malwa s—5 cases writing papers, Volkart Brothers; 6 packages glassware, Essa Mahomed; 35 cases writing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 10 cases eau-de-cologne, K K Pudamsey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—330 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 125 bales cotton, R Valjee; 69 bales wool, G Ragoomull; 21 bales wool, B Damjee; 30 bales wool, T Chimondass; 50 bales wool, H Kesowjee; 110 bales wool, N Khuttow; 125 bales wool, G Toolseedass.
Clan Forbes s—600 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Clan Macdonald s—6,024 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,798 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 1,000 cwts mustard seed, Geo Lockhart, and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—3½ cwts ivory, M Soomar.
Lawada s—195 cwts horns, R Fazel.

FOR ANTWERP.

Selembria s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, G C Bushley; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wingates s—13,125 cwts rapeseed, D B Khan; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck, and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Berenice s—45 cwts coffee, H E H Allana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Assam s—100 bales cotton, D Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, M Ghella.

FOR VENICE.

Assam s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, July 31.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·704
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·832
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·1
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	291
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during month	21·81
" " year	26·94

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 29.

Burridge, Major, R. A., on leave, from Nusseerabad.

De l'isle, Lt., Bo. 19th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Deesa.

AUGUST 1.

Brown, Lt., Bo. 8th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 30.

Howard, Hony. Surg., Ber. Admin., on retirement.

JULY 31.

Elles, Bgdr. Gen., Mad. Bgde. Staff, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

AUGUST 1.

Collins, Lt., Bo. 2nd N. Staff Regt., off leave, to Poona.

Richardson, Lt., B. Mily Accts. Dept., on duty, to Poona.

Burridge, Major, R. A., to Naini Tal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, August 3.

The Prospectus of the Poona Central Rifle Meeting to be held at Poona on the 1st of October next can be seen at Head Quarters from this date.

Notified for information that at the request of Captain Freeborn, B.V.R.C., Colonel the Hon. L.H. Bayley has consented to give away the shooting and drill prizes to F. Company on Wednesday next, the 5th August, at 9 p.m., in the Town Hall. The members of F. Company will assemble at the hour named in red uniform with side arms only. Officers who desire to be present will be good enough to attend in Mess dress.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 9 p.m., sharp. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Poona, 31st July, 1885.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

20th Regt Bombay Infy.—Surgn A V Anderson, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgn Lowdell, or until further orders.

This cancels the appointment of Surgn Quicke as notified in G O C No. 344 of the 24th inst.

So much of G O C No. 319 of 1885 as relates to the appointment of Surgn Major Ward to the medical charge of the Purandhar Sanitarium is hereby cancelled.

Surgn Major Hare will continue in the appointment until the 1st April next.

The appointment of Lieut-Col Warter, R H A., in G O C No. 202, of 24th April 1885, is to have effect from the 21st March 1885.

Capt E. H. Bethall, R. E., whose tour of Indian service has expired, will proceed to England and report himself on arrival to the Deputy Adjt Genl, R. E., Horse Guards, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—R. A.—Major D. F. Huyshe (A-2) for one year on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

R. A.—Major F. J. Burridge (F-2) from 30th July 1885 to 31st Oct 1885 to Naini Tal, on very urgent private affairs.

29th Regt Bo Infy—Capt R C G Mayne, S C, to Poona from 23rd July to 31st Oct 1885, on private affairs.

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Ophthalmia, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., etc.,

Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons.

Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eyelids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be, perhaps, hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that, while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator*, Dec. 1883.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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September 15, 1884.

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MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—I am very glad to testify your Cho... last moment administered to my eldest son and got him back from... the pills, and as well as of the decoction water, that nothing equals the... hope and trust that your pills be made known to the world at large...
Yours faithfully,
Lahore, 19th April, 1882.

I have much pleasure in testifying to your valuable Cholera Pills... owing to one of my servant's boy taking seriously ill with that dre... recommend the pill to any one wishing to do good.
You have my full liberty to make use of this in any way you like.
Dated 19th April, 1882.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—I am greatly obliged and more thankfu... valuable pills to my wife when she was severally attacked by *chol*... should certainly say that if I had not got assistance from you, I am... as she was on the last stage and given her up by the Doctor.

At Mr. T. H. Cotter's request I have much pleasure in certifyin... on all occasions attended the use of his pills in cholera cases during... invariably associated with him in his labors during that time, and... observing its efficacy. In my own family it was the means, by God... to health, as she had the peculiar symptoms of the disease.

...lera Pills, which were at the death's door. I am so sure of ... medicine to my knowledge. I ... and establish your reputation.
H. C. MITTER.

... to which I had to resort to once ...adful calamity. I can confidently
Yours truly,
FELIX BARTHOLEMY.
Lahore, 22nd April, 1882.

... by your attending and using your *olera* in the month of July, 1881. I ... certain she never would have lasted,
... very truly,
HIRJEEBHOY EDULJEE SETNA.
Jubbulpore, 23rd April, 1882.

... to the satisfactory results that have ... the late epidemic in Lahore. I was ... had every opportunity of personally ...'s blessing, of restoring my little girl
W. A. MERCHENT, Govt. Tele. Dept.

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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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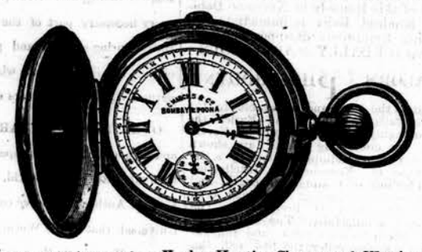
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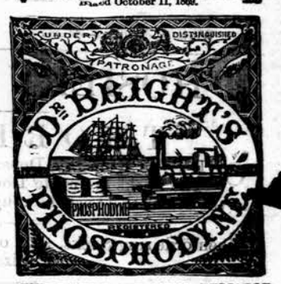
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